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ABSTRACT

Since 1,155 families living in the Chamizal area of El Paso were forced to relocate after the 1963 signing of the Chamizal Treaty, this report represents a 5-year post-relocation study of 80 of the Mexican American families. The report provides a description of the Chamizal residents, their attitudes and reactions to the relocation process, and major determinants of successful readjustment to mass housing dislocation. A background description of the Chamizal Treaty provisions and of the machinery created to implement them is also included, as well as recommendations for further housing relocation programs. Empirical data are contained in the 40 pages of appendices. (JB)

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THE ROLE OF SOCIAL FACTORS IN THE SUCCESSFUL ADJUSTMENT OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN FAMILIES TO FORCED HOUSING RELOCATION: A FINAL REPORT OF THE CHAMIZAL RELOCATION RESEARCH PROJECT, EL PASO, TEXAS

by

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Gratitude is extended to those who assisted in any way with the design, data gathering and analysis, and editing of each stage, with special mention going to the conscientious efforts of Kathryn Renner who coordinated and assisted throughout the project and provided professional guidance with the coding and statistical analysis. The dedicated service of Irene Valdenegro and Cynthia Marquez for their accurate bilingual interviewing and that of others who contributed is worthy of mention. The final typing and preparation by the Community Renewal Program staff is also acknowledged. But the greatest debt of all is due to those Chamizal residents who, having been surveyed and constantly bombarded with questions from persons wanting information from them during the past five years, were patient, cooperative and helpful in giving the information requested in this project.

An acknowledgement of the joint financial assistance from Housing and Urban Development's Community Renewal Program and the El Paso City Planning Department has been cited elsewhere but is again worthy of mention.

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INTRODUCTION

A century-long border dispute between Mexico and the United States was settled with the 1963 signing of the Chamizal Treaty. Between these two countries and their people there was at last a feeling of relief and increased friendship across the international border. In the spring of 1964 formal Congressional legislation was signed into law enabling the United States to meet this treaty obligation. It appeared almost like a storybook ending in which everyone was to live happily ever after. However, for more than 1,100 families, this event precipitated a mild disaster. Those residing within the disputed territory were abruptly uprooted and forceably relocated in order to transfer the title to Mexico of the newly-vacated land, a traumatic episode for them which greatly altered the normal routine of their lives. This subsequent wholesale dispersion of an economically-disadvantaged ethnic minority, Mexican-Americans, into the larger community of El Paso, Texas, involved social, cultural and economic adjustments for both those families relocated and for those whose neighborhoods were permeated by the mass relocation. Whereas the physical relocation of a family of any social class, religious persuasion, or ethnic background is difficult and disruptive under the most ideal conditions, the present mass migration was further complicated by cultural and language differences in addition to ethnic and social class variations.

From this unfortunate circumstance one could see the need to know the kinds of problems transplanted lower-class Mexican-American families encountered in their physical relocation and subsequent housing arrangements. This event provided a scientific laboratory for the intensive study of the role of social factors in the housing relocation process, with a major focus on identifying factors of greatest importance to successful family adjustment. This field research was begun more than five years after the Chamizal relocation occurred, enabling it to examine not only the immediate and initial family adjustment problems but also difficulties of a more permanent nature involving long-range adjustment patterns. From the 1,155 families relocated, a sample of 40 homeowners and 40 renters was selected and personally interviewed. Their responses furnished the basis for the data contained in this study. This report has purposely avoided the inclusion of complicated and sophisticated methodological materials and procedures so as to facilitate the examination of the substantive findings. In Appendices A, B and C can be found the detailed statistical data arranged in tabular form, the research design and analysis procedures, and the field interview instrument for those readers of a more sophisticated methodological persuasion.

This report includes a brief background description of the Chamizal Treaty provisions and the machinery created to implement them. A somewhat detailed description of the sample population from the Chamizal residents with their attitudes and reactions to the relocation process is followed by a thorough analysis of salient factors which appear to be major determinants of successful readjustment to mass housing dislocation. Summary conclusions and recommendations based upon the extensive empirical data contained in the appendices complete this final report.

The Chamizal research site and the City of El Paso itself, lying alongside an international border, are unique among the major urban centers containing the greater concentrations of Mexican-American citizens. Still, it is hoped that the principles emerging from this research project might be applicable to other metropolises undergoing similar mass renewal and relocation projects to minimize the legislative oversights highlighted by this study.

The provisions of the Chamizal Treaty itself contained many unique features (such as reimbursing owners and renters for moving expenses to their new homes) which were legislative firsts, although these appear to be far short of the provisions necessary to ensure successful social adjustment as well as economic adjustment normally stressed in similar projects. This treaty was unique also in that since the founding of our republic no change until this one had lessened rather than increased the total area of the continental United States. Moreover, this exchange was not the product of military conquest or monetary purchase but rather emerged as a binational, voluntary action of good-neighbor cooperation. In the larger nationalistic sense the treaty was a diplomatic victory for both nations involved, but in a more realistic personal sense it was accomplished by additional hardships being superimposed upon a contingent of approximately 1,100 families who just happened to live in an area which was to become an international barter commodity. This is their story.

THE CHAMIZAL TREATY

The Chamizal is a name given to an area of land in the southern sector of the City of El Paso, Texas, which prior to 1963 was under the control of the United States and the City of El Paso, Texas. Its shape resembles a leg of lamb with nearly 100 of its 630 acres lying immediately adjacent to the west side of El Paso's downtown business district. For more than a century, this heavily populated area had been a source of international contention. The Treaty of 1848 established the Rio Grande as the internation boundary between the two nations.[1] However, during the past century, channel erosion and a radically different riverbed brought a claim from Mexico for land which was originally theirs but which now lay north of the new riverbed. (See Appendix D) After numerous unsuccessful attempts at negotiation and arbitration of this dispute, the Chamizal Treaty was signed in 1963 on behalf of the governments of the United States and of Mexico by Thomas C. Mann and Manuel Tello, respectively. Some 630 acres of the El Paso zone were transferred to Mexico in return for 193 acres of Mexican land deeded to the United States which straightened the international boundary. On April 29th of the following year, the necessary legislation for fulfilling the treaty obligations was signed into law, providing $44,900,000 for the completion of the land purchase and related boundary engineering projects. The following major provisions were included in Public Law 88-300, the American-Mexican Chamizal Act, (1964), Public Law 89-479, establishing the Chamizal Memorial Park (1966) and the Border Highway legislation, Public Law 89-795 (1966):

1 - Relocation and improvement of the river (Rio Grande) channel.
2 - Relocation and construction of new international bridges as well as immigration and customs facilities.

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[1] For further information concerning the dispute over the U.S.-Mexico boundary see The Geographical Review, Vol. LV, No. 4, Washington, 1965; "The Chamizal Settlement," Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State, July, 1963; Robert M. Utley, The International Boundary U.S. and Mexico: A history of frontier dispute and cooperation 1848-1963, Santa Fe, New Mexico: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1964; Gladys Gregory. The Chamizal Settlement. Southwestern Studies, Vol. 1, No. 2. El Paso: Texas Western College Press, Summer 1963.

3 - Construction of a national park and a four-lane highway[2] adjacent to the new boundary.
4 - Compensation to all property owners within the area to be transferred to Mexico.[3]

The first three items are concerned only with the design and completion of facilities and utilities by engineers and construction corporations. The last item was infinitely more involved and more complex because of the alterations in social and economic systems presently functioning in the area. The act provided for compassionate economic consideration and maximum flexibility in dealing with all persons displaced by no act of their own. Specifically it allowed financial assistance for the following:

1) Actual moving expenses, including damages and losses incurred in the moving not to exceed 25% of the fair market values of the land and home payments to home owners.[4]
2) To the owners of sub-standard dwellings (for which in El Paso there are no comparable properties on the market) there will be a compensation of a fixed amount which, when added to the market value allowed for his property and home, would enable the purchase of a habitable house in another residential division of the city.
3) Payments to property owners for penalty costs for prepayments of mortgages.

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2 In July, 1970, the International Border highway is just beginning to take form. More mass relocation of South El Paso families will be necessary before the completion of the project. However, subsequent congressional legislation has eased the financial difficulties for non-homeowner families to be moved as a consequence of the border highway. This subsequent legislation should alleviate some problems of housing relocation and financial stress such as that faced by the Chamizal families reported herein.

3 The Chamizal International Border Improvement Project, Department of Planning, City of El Paso, 1964, p. 5.

4 This same formula was applied to renters who received actual moving expenses up to 25% of the value of the property being rented. However, for tenement residents this was minimal. For instance, if 8 families lived in a single tenement, the total moving expenses of the entire 8 families could not exceed 25% of the value of the tenement property and land paid to its owner.

4) The losses from the inability of property owners to rent commercial or housing space because of the future procurement of their property by the United States during the period after July 18, 1963 and prior to the purchase of the property.
5) Indemnification to commercial property owners will be authorized for which there are no similar properties on the market in or near El Paso. This amount, when added to the total fair market value would indemnify the owner for the "value in use" (replacement cost minus the impairment and obsolescence in existing real estate) of his property.
6) To owners of business properties for loss of profits incurred following a termination of business in the Chamizal and the outset of business in the new establishment up to a period of 30 days.[5]

Except for the item dealing with moving expenses (which has a very precise formula), any of the other provisions could be appealed to a Board of Examiners and even legal fees up to 10% of a claimant's award were available to those seeking legal help in establishing a fair claim.

The property condemnation proceedings follow an established pattern. There is a careful appraisal of the value of a property. If the residence is of the "conforming" type, i.e., of standard code, it is appraised at its fair market value. A special procedure was used for "nonconforming abodes," which were so prevalent in the Chamizal area. (This is a residence unit without indoor toilets or running water, one which did not meet minimum housing standards.) Since there were no comparable properties on the housing market in the city of El Paso, and since the granting of fair market value would not enable the owner to find minimum housing of equal utility, Public Law 88-300 provides a payment over and above fair market value to enable a Chamizal resident to purchase a "conforming abode" elsewhere to replace his "nonconforming" Chamizal property. The proliferation of such cases demanded time-consuming studies and negotiations, but the process has lessened the economic trauma of relocation for a great number of the lower-income Chamizal residents.

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[5] Official Statement, "The Law and Plans for Carrying Out the Chamizal Treaty," International Boundary and Water Commission, United States Section, pp. 2-3.

The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) was charged with administration of the acquisition of properties required for the international settlement. To facilitate this, three advisory boards were set up to advise the IBWC on policy and often became directly involved in family guidance and assistance. These boards were the realty advisory group, the legal group and the social services group. In conjunction with the El Paso Board of Realtors, a local realtor was assigned to the downtown information office who would be available to homeowners to counsel with them, suggest suitable housing and even sell or act as a broker for homeowners wishing to sell to Chamizal dislocatees. Given the provisions of the Chamizal Act as then constituted (unlike more liberalized legislation passed since that time) it was deemed desirable for the IBWC to stay apart from direct suggestions as to desirable housing for families, to avoid future recriminations in cases wherein the decision was later deemed unsound. Although local reports attributed to this advisory group the role of protecting Chamizal residents from swindlers in their property purchases, or assistance in receiving a hardship payment for their Chamizal property beyond the market value for their substandard housing (enabling them to purchase a respectable property within the El Paso area)[6], there are some families who charge that they suffered economically because of the "help" given by local realtors operating out of the Chamizal project office.

The legal advisory group was established in consultation with the El Paso Bar Association. However, according to IBWC officials responsible for the legal aspects of procurement, this advisory board played a very minor role in the settlement. Local welfare representatives, the Red Cross, and Catholic and Protestant groups constituted the social board. These were called upon by IBWC employees acting as troubleshooters to assist extreme hardship cases who could not move from the Chamizal tenements until relief sources were provided to pay rent elsewhere. Although a rent-supplement program would have taken care of some of these cases, it was not available in El Paso at that time. The other function of the advisory groups to advise the IBWC on policies affecting their procurement procedures, was largely accomplished within the formal structure designed by the Chamizal Act, and did little for the families who did not seek help at the various project offices.

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6 "Official Ending of Chamizal Dispute," The El Paso Times, September 25, 1964, p. 12-A.

After about one and one-half months, the initial office at 1114 S. Oregon (in the heart of the affected area) was re-established in the Mart Building when that location became the Chamizal project headquarters. After a month or so, two relocation information centers were opened, one on South Hammett and the other at 10th and Mesa, nearer to the affected neighborhoods. For those not accustomed to seeking assistance through formal agencies, the services of any advisory groups were rarely requested without referral efforts of other governmental, voluntary agencies, or individual volunteers or representatives. The reasons for this hesitancy to seek formal sources is apparent when surveying the demographic profile of the Chamizal residents, as reflected by the sample population studied in this current investigation. Their ethnic and class characteristics favor the resolution of such problems through kinship or other informal social systems. Their low educational levels and inferior occupational prestige levels combined with some language limitations cause them to lack the familiarity with formal organizations and the rational decision-making processes so common to the middle-class citizenry. A detailed description of their socio-economic and ethnic characteristics follows in this report. A more complete profile of the Chamizal residents themselves gives us a more realistic perspective as to the problems they encountered in their relocation experiences -- both successes and failures.

A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE[7] OF THE CHAMIZAL STUDY SAMPLE

The families relocated by the International Chamizal Treaty, as reflected by the sample studied, were rather stable, long-time residents of that area. On the average, they had lived 15 years in that area of El Paso, 13.4 years in the same house. Moreover, their families indicated an unusual stability inasmuch as only 7% had absentee fathers. They were usually older families, 1/3 of them having no children at home and another 25% of the sample having children older than high school age at home. The average family size was 4.25 persons, the typical family consisting of a household of three people, presided over by a patriarchal head. Only 1/8 of the families had female heads of household; the remaining families had male heads, 25% being veterans and the remaining 75% being non-veterans.

Only 2% were third-generation citizens (native-born sons of native-born parents). The largest group was the second-generation citizens (born in the United States of foreign parents) comprising 46% of the sample. About 25% were alien residents. In only 1/3 of the families were both parents citizens, showing a strong tie to Mexico in a majority of the families. Another cultural tie with their Mexican heritage is reflected in the language fluency of the parents, as ascertained from the sample interviews.

PARENTAL LANGUAGE FLUENCY
(all figures in percents)

	Excellent		Good		Average		Fair		Poor	
	Span.	Eng.	Span.	Eng.	Span.	Eng.	Span.	Eng.	Span.	Eng.
Father	5	8	-	-	72	27	2	39	21	26
Mother	4	8	2	2	71	15	-	37	23	37

Few adults are highly fluent in either English or Spanish and from 1/4 to 1/3 are hardly effective in either language. Men do not have a much better overall command of both languages than their spouses, but they are more proficient in English, as would be expected from

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[7] For more specific data concerning any of the items included in this description consult the detailed information in tables 1-9 located in Appendix A.

their occupational pursuits in the larger society. Apparently, they do gain an average working knowledge of English more frequently than their spouses who show over 1/3 of their number in the category of poorest English fluency.

The Chamizal residents as a group are rather poorly educated, the women being slightly less educated than their husbands. The following data reflect this trend:

	Educational Achievement of Father	Mother (in %'s)
Less than 4 years	40	41
Grammar school (8 years)	26	29
Some high school	17	19
High school graduation or more	9	7

Occupationally, a great number of them are retired, but those who were not had servile, low-paying jobs (see Table 7, Appendix A). Most of the mothers did not work; 70% had no work in their Chamizal location and a near identical 69% were not working at their present location. Thus, the housing relocation did not change the pattern of females working out of the home.

Of the more than 1,150 families (of which 90 lived in "shelters") receiving federal moving reimbursement, the number of owners and renters were just about equal. Because many renters from the interview sample were never found and therefore not interviewed, the final sample overrepresents the percentage of homeowners reflected in the total Chamizal relocated population. However, it is valuable to see the shifts in ownership and residence types which are reflected in the sample studied. Their Chamizal housing is compared with their present residence (in percent) in the following breakdown:

	Chamizal	Present Location
Home owners	64	72
Renters: Non-tenement	24	16
Apt. or duplex		7
Home renters		9
Tenement dwellers	12	10
Public housing		2

All former homeowners except one repurchased a home. Also, some former home renters made contracts to purchase homes. Tenement

renters did not become home buyers and their numbers are fairly constant, appearing as renters in other tenement rental property. But, an interesting and somewhat unexpected finding was that the more mobile tenement renters had less overall adjustment problems than either the more permanent house renters or the stable homeowners who purchased another house.

The economic implications of the decrease in non-tenement renting and consequential increase in home buying are reflected in the home mortgage trends as follows:

	Home free of all debt	F.H.A. or Conv. Loan	G.I. Loan	Debt Under $5,000	Debt $5-7,000	Debt $7-10,000
Chamizal	42	19	3.5	15	5	2
At present	47	26	-	8.5	10	5

In the five-year time interval since relocation many homeowners have paid off their new mortgages completely. Those who formerly had G.I. loans, having lost them, were forced to refinance through F.H.A. or borrow through conventional type loans. The number of families carrying small mortgages (under $5,000) have presently been reduced by half, and the number of larger mortgages (over $5,000) have doubled. These latter mortgages, however, are a relatively small number of the total home buyers. The presence of a mortgage on the present home is negatively associated with successful social readjustment in the new location.

Home size has changed considerably for the former Chamizal residents. Whereas the previous average was 4.7 rooms per family (a mode of 5.0) the present average is 5.9 rooms (a mode of 6.0), an average increase of approximately one room to the home of each family. The density of less than .5 persons per room has shifted from 30% in the Chamizal having such a low density to 47% of the families now in the less than .5 person per room category. The higher occupant density of .5 - 1.0 persons per room which characterized 52% of Chamizal residences, is now limited to only 35% of their new residences, mostly comprised of the relocated renters in other South El Paso tenements. Clearly, there is a marked lowering of population density as a result of the relocation, especially in the homeowner category, and this lowering of occupant density ratio resulted in a more favorable reaction to the new housing facility on the part of parents. It was also common for parents to remark that their children were happier as a result of the increased room of the house itself and the better living

conditions. However, there was a substantial amount of impressionistic evidence that the children did not really feel this way. Children at the high school level (such as students from Bowie) were very loyal to their high school and peer groups and were seldom as happy in other schools, even those with broader curricula and better physical facilities. This loyalty was not so evident among children below the high school level. Parents who moved to the homes in Hidden Valley exercised more control over their children than they had done in the Chamizal, bringing them in earlier from the street in the evening and supervising their activity more closely because of the expectations of other families in the neighborhood. Thus, although Hidden Valley residents had better homes, more rooms, private residences and the like, they were relatively more distressed in their social relationships than those who moved to homes nearer the old neighborhood with its accustomed style of life. There was increased tension in the relationships of the parents with their children. Only in cases wherein the relocation negatively affected the parents would this continue to supply a negative input to the social life of the child over an extended period of time. However, in the absence of data concerning children's adaptation to the new environment, whether positive or negative, there is strong sociological evidence that children are infinitely more adaptable than their elders to most conditions of change, unless the distress of the parents in the new location becomes a major obstacle to their own social adjustments.

THE RELOCATION PROCESS

Inasmuch as the tract of land turned over to the United States by the Republic of Mexico was undeveloped and without residents, the problem of family dislocation concerned only that inhabited portion of the tract that lay within the United States which was to be cleared of all residents prior to being deeded to Mexico. The International Boundary and Water Commission, which had direct responsibility for all of the engineering, construction and water development projects associated with the international treaty, was also given direct responsibility for relocating the residents and businesses prior to the land title transfer. By its records, 1,155 families were removed from the Chamizal area, or stated in another manner, approximately 5,600 individuals were affected by the treaty provisions. There were 513 single residence families, 552 families residing in tenements, and 90 families living in housing classified as "shelters."[8] There were also 149 commercial establishments and two schools moved from the area prior to the international land exchange.

The ecological pattern of relocation, as reflected in the sample studied, shows that those families who were renters in tenements or "shelters" moved the least distance. Inasmuch as an abnormal housing surplus condition existed in South El Paso at that particular time, the great bulk of renter families were able to resettle in that same general area of town, often within a half mile of their former residence. In contrast, the homeowners were largely dispersed to other parts of the city, there being very few individual residences for sale in South El Paso. In anticipation of this relocation, the City Planning Department encouraged a new housing development near Ascarate called Hidden Valley, planned by Joe Yarborough with DeWitt and Rearick Realtors in charge of the F.H.A. financed project.[9] With the exception of this new subdivision, the pattern of homeowners' resettlement was heaviest within a five-mile radius of South El Paso decreasing with distance toward the Northwest, Upper Valley and Lower Valley areas. The relocation physically

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[8] The Chamizal International Border Improvement Project, 1964, p.7.

[9] "Plans New Development Near Ascarate," The El Paso Times, May 2, 1963, p. 1-A.

altered ecological relationships inasmuch as some social, religious, educational and economic institutions were further away from their present home than from the Chamizal residence. Twice as many families had a neighborhood store within 2 blocks in the Chamizal than at their present location. Nearly half of the relocated families must go more than five miles to a shopping center as opposed to only 10 percent of the families in the Chamizal area. One family in six now goes more than five miles to church, whereas not one family formerly went over five miles to church. Regarding grammar schools, there are twice as many families who live farther than one-half mile or more from school (or a school bus stop) now than they did in the Chamizal. The pattern of distances to high school seems to be very similar now as to when they still lived in the Chamizal. It is interesting that of all the institutions indicated only school distances among the spatial factors was significantly related to successful adjustment.

The forced mass resettlement pattern is more dispersed over the entire city than would be expected from the normal voluntary relocation of individual families. During the Chamizal era 40% of one's close relatives lived within walking distance (one-half mile) with just less than 50% being more than five miles away. In their present locations, 12% of their close relatives are within walking distance and more than two-thirds of them reside more than 5 miles away. As far as friends are concerned, two-thirds of them in the Chamizal lived within a two-block radius, whereas only one-fifth of their friends are now that close. Whereas formerly only 5% of their friends live more than 5 miles from them, nearly 60% of their friends currently lived more than 5 miles away. It is plain that their social relationships have been extended further than the educational, religious or economic institutions. One reason is the interreplaceable character of stores and schools as compared to the highly selective character of friends or relatives. Yet, social adjustments generally were not related to the new distance of old friends' and relatives' residences but appeared to be tied with the breakup of traditional visiting patterns themselves.

The increased spatial distance from former institutions results in increased social isolation, even though bus or car transportation makes them somewhat accessible. In two-thirds of the homes, the move had no impact on car ownership, even with the altered distances, but one-sixth had to buy a car after the move. About one-fourth of the families had no car in the Chamizal and still have no car. Car ownership (as compared to paying off a car loan) has risen from 48%

at Chamizal to 57% at present and is but one reaction to a new spatial relationship to goods and services combined with a changed social and economic life style which demands the purchase and maintenance of an automobile.

Churchgoers who spoke only Spanish were very disappointed when they moved to areas in which the Mass was not said in Spanish. Some made the sacrifice of time and distance to return weekly to their old church, but the rest seemed to become alienated from the church rather than to adjust to an English Mass. The local Catholic church might provide Spanish Mass services for a brief transitional period to minimize church alienation where numerous relocated families are gathered. Volunteer church visiting groups with house-to-house contacts could also alleviate much of the feelings of non-acceptance attributed to the church members in the new area.

Since no federal funds were provided by the Chamizal Act for social counsellors to assist with the personal and family relocation problems, local funds were provided for two counsellors to work for the IBWC directly with the relocated families and determine their social needs and adjustment resources. The impact of the counsellors was limited because of their insufficient number and because their energies were entirely dedicated to the hard-core hardship families and their problems, which limited the number of families who could be contacted and assisted. Moreover, only one of these counsellors was even slightly trained in differences between the cultural values of middle class Anglos and the ethnic group in question. Local social workers, educators, businessmen, members of service clubs and churches, and other volunteers and interested agencies provided a hit-and-miss guidance program and assistance for Chamizal families with personal problems during this period. A Chamizal Civic Organization had been in existence since February 1963 to protect and help the people of the Chamizal Zone and to inform them of the progress of events and the economic and legal options open to them. In several cases their intercession efforts with congressional representatives forced the re-evaluation of a property settlement leading to increased benefits for the homeowner. However, within the ranks of this dedicated group, the absence of full-time professional administrators, communication breakdowns, coupled with internal problems and incongruous liaisons with other agencies, brought internal dissention and turnover of official leaders.[10]

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[10] "Chamizal Civic Organization President Resigns," The El Paso Times, April 22, 1963, p. 1-A.

The official Chamizal information centers, operated by the Chamizal project, were established in various locations for the purpose of solving any problems or answering any questions brought to it by people living in the area affected,[11] but the direct house-to-house and person-to-person contact was the most effective means to disseminate information and direct residents to the agencies which could help solve their problems. Although the Chamizal Act of 1964 was innovative (inasmuch as this was the first time that Congress had appropriated funds for moving and relocating families displaced by governmental projects), funds for assistance in the problems of social and cultural differences and neighborhood readjustment were not provided. As would be expected, there was heavy criticism of some officials in administrative roles for their failure to carry out a program for which there was no legal provision or funding but which was being handled as effectively as possible through limited local funds and inexperienced volunteer personnel. Much duplication of effort occurred and conflicting items of information were dispersed by well-meaning but uninformed volunteers; but these volunteers contributed more significantly toward successful adjustment because of their activity rather than because of their technical competency to handle relocation problems.

The Chamizal residents, like any residents being displaced from their familiar surroundings, were anxious and concerned for their families and friends and their present economic belongings. They were apprehensive about their future residences with their housing facilities, their neighborhood patterns and conditions for developing new visiting and friendship liaisons. However, their most immediate problem was to locate a place to live and to settle any economic claims on the present property and arrange for moving their household goods to the new location. They sought information as to the economic-help provisions of the law and were concerned about available direct help from governmental or other agency sources. The most helpful and reliable information sources reported by the sample respondents were the governmental representatives who brought written official notifications[12] and related information.

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11 Geographical Review, Vol. 55, No. 4, Washington, 1965, p. 519.

12 These written notifications included handouts such as the Official Statement of the IBWC (see Appendix E), a precise and informative document couched in formal and legalistic language. The low level of education of the Chamizal families did not enable them to comprehend it directly, even though it was distributed with its sophisticated Spanish translation stapled to it. Only when "translated" into common parlance by friends and relatives could it be used as a legitimate source of information upon which to base future decisions.

These representatives played a dominant role in advising them of help for the move, whereas the mass media and voluntary workers were considered less useful in this regard. The door-to-door contact by official representatives was the type of personal contact traditionally acceptable by residents of this enclave. These persons were also the possessors of official and reliable data and were sources for the most helpful information used in deciding their relocation plans. It is possible that the respondents mistook the many volunteer workers with the official information for governmental representatives. Such a mistake in identity of information sources could alter these two sources (government and voluntary associations), but would not alter the low rating of relatives and friends or mass media, as given below:

	Percentage of Sample
Government sources	84.5
Relatives and friends	7.0
Church and voluntary organizations	3.5
Mass media	2.0

The ineffective role played by U.S. radio and television stations possibly is a direct result of their traditional lack of concern for the Spanish-speaking population in their normal programming. Data from sample respondents of relocated Chamizal families reveal that over 50% of them listen to Mexican radio stations wholly or in conjunction with local English stations. The most popular stations reported were both Mexican (XEFV and XEJ, in that order). Eighty percent of them take either El Fronterizo or The El Paso Herald Post or both (30%, 42% and 7% respectively). It appears that for general information dispersion in El Paso, accounts or avisos in both El Fronterizo and The El Paso Herald Post would be the most effective in reaching the lower-class Spanish-speaking ethnic group.

After the information sources have been evaluated and the information itself legitimated, the relocation itself is contemplated. The various aspects of moving from one's home to a future home and transferring money received from the old home to a new, rental apartment or home mortgage must be realistically contemplated. Available help, including self-help, is then designated to carry out the actual moving process and the decision to initiate the action phase occurs. In the Chamizal relocation a diffuse pattern of assistance became evident as indicated by respondents' assessments of the relative importance of different help sources available.

	Percentage of Sample
Government	36.0
Real estate people	15.5
Relatives and friends	14.0
Church and voluntary organizations	2.0
Self-help	24.0

Surprisingly, one's relatives or friends and real estate agents were both of relatively minor help to Chamizal families. Although rare, the most blatant excesses in relocation malpractice were those related to authorized or unauthorized real estate agents misrepresenting the available alternatives to the naive South El Paso families. Many well-wishing individuals gave negative assistance because their offers of aid were not sensitive to the Chamizal residents' value system and they were unable to communicate across the cultural and class lines. In the selection of a future home, some direction should be given by officially-designated counsellors trained in cross-cultural values. These counsellors could help families to determine whether the local real estate "sales pitch" is consistent with their economic abilities and family activities. The high degree of self-help in finding a residence and in initiating their own relocation indicates the personal resourcefulness of the families. With proper information and a degree of personalized instruction, the majority of Mexican-American families, with only limited external help, will assume their own responsibilities because of their own dignity and traditions. This should be encouraged as much as possible with future counsellors who must be trained not to repudiate existing values. Counsellors should avoid presenting the program in such a way as to encourage undue reliance on governmental resources. They can be more successful by providing the mechanisms whereby the residents themselves are able to more effectively solve their own personal problems.

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS IN RELOCATION

From our sample of relocated Chamizal residents it was demonstrated that about one-half of the families had a successful social adjustment to their new surroundings and that the other one-half had either a stoic resignation to their present condition (which was coded as average adjustment) or had verbalized more serious maladjustment problems. The overall adjustment satisfaction scores are as follows:

Degree of Successful Adjustment	Number of families	Percent
Very well adjusted	12	21
Moderately well adjusted	16	27.5
Average adjustment	22	38
Poor adjustment	6	10
Maladjusted	2	3.5
	58	100.0

The more seriously maladjusted families in the last two categories had discernible major factors associated with their discontent. Two families had economic and occupational difficulties, and two others rejected the physical aspects and racial compositions of their new neighborhood areas (i.e. living adjacent to Negro areas). The remaining four of these eight families cited the disruption of visiting and social patterns and related cultural factors as the reasons for their maladjustment. In sum, the reported problems of the most serious maladjusted families were equally divided between economic and cultural factors. Yet, the economic objectives alone were covered with legislative machinery to process and minimize the impact of the relocation process with no such provisions made for social adjustments. Those who were engaged to process the economic claims were the ones most available to assist informally with the social adjustments; but not having the required training to differentiate between the various class and cultural patterns involved, their efforts were far less effective for a smooth transition to the new location than if their activities had accompanied more insight into the social, lingual and cultural factors involved.

Inasmuch as most homeowners were required to move far from their original neighborhood to become homeowners again, they showed a

much heavier dispersion pattern than the renter families. A most important distinction then, according to the present investigation, is between relocated homeowner families and renter families. Their relocation patterns, adjustment successes and reactions to the relocation itself are of a different type in each of these two categories and in future relocation projects should be identified and handled as distinct entities. As a whole, renter families reported less serious problems in social adjustment than did the homeowners, as reflected in Table 15, Appendix A. Clearly, the renters had previously experienced a great number of physical dislocations and were more adapted to moving than the homeowners whose social system was based upon the more stable long-time residence pattern. All persons forceably removed from their home feel a loss, a deprivation of former conveniences and associations. When the basis of deprivation is not based upon actual loss but upon loss relative to that experienced by others, the concept is known as relative deprivation. Homeowners comparing themselves to other nearby homeowners who were not forced to relocate felt heavily deprived, whereas the renters, comparing themselves to the more mobile renter families of the area, felt much the same as renters evicted for any reason such as the sale of a tenement. In general, the homeowners experienced more disruption than did renters. Among renters, the long-time renters had more serious adjustment problems than did the short-term renters. A more successful adjustment was normal for the Chamizal resident of less than 5 years than for those who had lived there longer than 5 years. Thus, length of residence combined with the type of residence becomes a major factor with regard to social adjustment.

Chamizal homeowners who purchased homes elsewhere were mostly delighted with their new residences--nicer appearance, lower density of persons per room and more rooms per house. These environmental factors are positively associated with successful readjustment to new locations as indicated in Table 15, Appendix A. Regarding demographic factors, when the mother and father had a high-school education, the adjustment was easier than with grammar-school educated parents. Interestingly enough, the fathers' and mothers' occupation and family income level were not significantly related to successful relocation adjustment. Families without children were more apt to have a successful readjustment than families with children, although the size of the family was apparently not a significant factor in the readjustment process. In one subdivision, to which most of the Chamizal homeowners moved, the parents frequently complained that in the neighborhood of new homes, nice

lawns and cleaner streets, the families were far more sensitive to the children running across the lawns and breaking down flower beds or shrubs than had been the case in the Chamizal. Children were called in from the streets earlier in the new location to prevent their noise from distracting and irritating further the neighbors. This caused an additional parent-child strain which had not existed in the Chamizal. In addition to the normal stresses of familial adjustment, the Chamizal residents had other factors which increased the trauma of relocation. One of these is class differences. Chamizal families were in the lower strata of the community lower class based on their ethnic status, unskilled and low-paying occupations, residences, low level of formal education and the absence of other economic assets. Therefore, the relocation was realistically a paralyzing social-class adjustment. In addition, their language, being principally Spanish, had become not only the communication medium of social intercourse but also the repository of symbolic and cultural values which are not directly understood by those unacquainted with Mexican culture in general and Spanish idioms and expressions in particular. Thus, the relocation from the Chamizal was more than just a move from one family residence to another, it was a complete transition from a semi-isolated ethnic lower-class enclave to a more extensive contact with the complexities and styles of life in the larger Anglo society with its heavy middle-class emphasis.

Mexican-Americans are not the only group of people who experience forms of social disorganization when they are forced to move from their neighborhood. All people develop social bonds and friendship networks centering around their residence, work, religious and play groups, and kinship systems and desire to retain their former social ties and neighborhood social patterns. It was hypothesized that this would occur if Chamizal homeowners were relocated to a low-income housing area wherein all families were of similar class origins as well as former residents of the Chamizal. This hypothesis was proved to be invalid. There was severe misunderstanding between first-generation Mexican immigrant families moving in next door to third-generation Mexican-American citizens or vice versa. Arguments as to the relative merits of Mexico and the U.S. caused a cessation of social intercourse. When both parents were citizens their adjustment was more successful than when one or both of the parents were non-citizens, although there was no significant difference in the adjustment score of first, second, or third generation U.S. citizens of Mexican descent. Many observers consider the area to be quite homogeneous when in reality there are

significant differences in life styles and social patterns within a neighborhood area as might be observed between given neighborhoods. As a result, relocated families who found themselves as neighbors in a new location had no more in common than did families moving next door to Mexican-Americans who had never lived in South El Paso. This forces us to reconsider the traditionally inferred homogeneity within the neighborhood--an area involving possibly a block radius--as compared with that of the more intimate visiting clique within the neighborhood itself.

Homeowners or renters who have built up an intimate relationship of visiting over a period of 10-20 years might consider the mini-neighborhood as the basic social unit of their life rather than the nuclear family unit per se. Using a horticulture analogy, some trees retain their original soil ("potted" or "bagged") are able to use their familiar soil as a reserve in adjusting to the foreign soil about their root system. Those trees that are transplanted during dormancy as bare-rooted plants must abruptly adapt to foreign soil and suffer more shock in accomodation. In a similar vein, when groups of close friends are "bagged" and translocated together, it might well preserve the most significant social unit of Mexican-American society. These intimate visiting cliques, or "star clusters," of 3-5 families could be counselled and relocated as a unit, thereby minimizing the social isolation and cultural shock involved in the relocation. It should immediately be pointed out that there are some negative aspects to this type of social engineering. If unqualified personnel attempt to define these mini-neighborhood cliques and lack precision in designating their correct relationships, the disconcerting factors of moving could dissolve any but the closest of friendships. Moreover, if the "star cluster" persists in the new location, it would be an impediment to further cultural assimilation of values dominant among the residents of the new location. From the old residents' point of view, such an integrated "star cluster" of 3-5 families might pose a threat to the present social system of the new neighborhood and engender hostility from present residents toward the relocated mini-neighborhoods.

Some nuclear families want to be relocated as individual units. They are eager to move to areas having a non-Mexican-American character or that do not reflect the lower-class values of the Chamizal area. For instance, two of our sample families exhibited the desire to move out of the Chamizal and into a middle-class area. One family moved into the Upper Valley, while the other settled in Eastwood. There are two possible explanations for their choices. One is that their selection reflected an attitude

of wanting to get away from the informal, stifling maintenance of lower-class norms within the Chamizal area; therefore, they were able to adjust rapidly to a higher socioeconomic status neighborhood. The other is that their values were already middle class before they moved out of the Chamizal; thus, they chose neighborhoods with corresponding values. In either case, the forced relocation served as an external agent to legitimately excuse them from the confinement of extended familial obligations. Families desiring such escape could be identified through depth interviews performed by a professional sociologist or social psychologist prior to the relocation moves. Their subsequent counselling and assistance plans could then be geared to the individual family rather than to a "star cluster" social unit.

The desire to move into middle-class neighborhoods is tied to financial encumbrances such as home mortgages. Families who rent or whose mortgage was small enough to have paid it off within the past five years were more successfully integrated into their present neighborhood than those with present mortgages. Moreover, the higher the mortgage the less successful the adjustment. Another financial complication resulted from the distances associated with the new residential location. Although the factor of car ownership was not significantly related to successful adjustment from the Chamizal, the necessity to purchase an automobile as a result of the move was negatively associated with a successful relocation adjustment. Changes in distance to Church, shopping centers, father's or mother's work, or close friends and relatives did not prove to be a significant factor in social maladjustment. There was a distinctive negative reaction when the new residence was farther from school than formerly. At face value, the increased distance of close friends and relatives being insignificant to successful adjustment appears to be inconsistent with the previous discussion of visiting cliques or "star clusters." Actually, the unavailability of the old familiar mini-neighborhood residents was a crucial factor causing social maladjustment, but when close friends and relatives were no longer available within the immediate neighborhood, their distance from the new home became relatively unimportant.

There was seldom any resentment toward the physical appearance of the new location, even if it was still another deteriorated lower-income area. However, when a move to a relatively disorganized area was compounded by the area being identified as a Negro neighborhood, the reaction to this blurring of minority identities[13]

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13 Previous instances of prejudice of Mexican-Americans against Negroes are documented in E. R. Stoddard, Mexican-Americans--In Search of a New Identity. Prepublication manuscript, El Paso: (June 1, 1970) pp. 77-83.

was very disturbing and was apparent in one-half of the more seriously maladjusted families studied. It is suggested that Mexican-Americans are constantly striving to avoid the "non-white" label and to either be categorized as Caucasian or to be a member of the "brown" minority with a relatively higher status than the darker-skinned Negro. The fact that both of these minority groups have a common bond in that they have been placed in subordinate social status by the white Anglo majority does little toward producing mutual acceptance between them. Therefore, future relocation projects involving Mexican-Americans in the Southwest should be aware of these intra-minority group identity patterns and should avoid treating all minority groups as a single lower-class category. Projects which have an obvious goal of housing integration would operate according to an entirely different set of principles and procedures and would anticipate and plan for identity reactions.

Respondents reported that official or governmental sources were the major informational and assistance source in finding out what was available, in becoming qualified for help, and in finally receiving property or moving reimbursement funds. There is some question as to whether all of these persons canvassing the area were official governmental representatives since many volunteers went from tenement to tenement and house to house distributing official information sheets in Spanish and in English. Those families who used these "official" sources for information and assistance (whether from government or voluntary associations) were more successful in their relocation adjustment than those who depended upon either relatives and friends or themselves for information and help. From informal observations it has been reported that close friends and relatives may well have been the legitimation agents who encouraged the Chamizal residents to inquire about help and assist them in making personal or telephone contact with the appropriate officials who then took over and continued until each of these families had been completely relocated and processed. But overall, it appears that the stereotype of Mexican-Americans relying only on familial resources is open to question.

In the absence of funded help to ensure social adjustment during relocation, there developed a network of voluntary aid, much in the tradition of the "gatekeeper" professionals in Denver, Colorado who assisted newly-arriving Mexican-American families.[14] In this

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[14] Norman M. Kurtz, "Gatekeeper: Agents in Acculturation," Rural Sociology 33 (March, 1968): pp. 64-70.

case, when the family went to a doctor because of a sick family member, getting a sympathetic ear, they had him trying to locate a home for them to rent. Meanwhile, the real estate broker was assisting another family with some legal assistance of which he knew little. The initial personal contact and element of trust in the human relationship was crucial to further informal assistance provided for and accepted by that family. Therefore, with such a program based upon the serendipidous encounters of personally sympathetic, professional "gatekeepers," the need is for a central coordinating agency from which input and output information would assist "gatekeepers" in bringing together families needing aid and the agencies designed to furnish a given type of aid. In future relocation governmental projects, this entire problem could be mollified by the initial funding of a central coordinated agency for social relocation out of which personal counsellors for the various types of families previously described can work directly with them to gain their trust and to assist them with their social adjustment problems. These counsellors are then more capable than untrained volunteers to correctly diagnose the source of social maladjustments and to be correctly informed as to the specific agencies giving medical, financial, legal, religious or educational information and succor. Because Congressional representatives lack the knowledge of the processes of technological change, physical relocation and social system management, they are loath to appropriate funds for basic descriptive research--i.e., a social and economic profile of the population moving and those residing in the areas to which they are to be moved. Yet, for effective social engineering, a knowledge of the attitudes and values of these social systems is a requisite to minimize the social costs of forced housing relocation. It is hoped that there will be a rapid maturation in the very near future among legislative authorities concerning this aspect of social and economic change before the cost of an ounce of prevention is converted to emergency appropriations for a pound of cure.

SUMMARY

This study of the relocation problems of Chamizal residents has highlighted the following points:

1. Lower-class Mexican-American families do not perceive their housing needs and the relocation process from the same viewpoint as do middle-class administrators, engineers, agency workers and governmental program directors. To know how their ideas differ from the expressed purposes of a program they must be contacted initially by someone trained in value analysis and bi-cultural language skills.

2. The relocation of human beings is not a simple event of changing houses but rather is a social process accompanying a physical movement. To understand how this process can be altered toward a desired end one needs some understanding of the cultural patterns of the population being moved, the availability of a social and demographic profile of that population, a current inventory of human and economic resources available for assistance, and some familiarity with the values of the residents of the target community or neighborhood into which the move is made.

3. Persons contemplating a forced relocation respond to house changes, economic procedures and available resources in predictable social patterns, based upon their class and ethnic values, occupation, citizenship, status, age and sex roles. These patterns may not be compatible with legislative procedures for relocation.

4. Less adjustment difficulties are experienced by families who have a tradition of moving frequently such as most of the renter families. The homeowners and those renters who have long periods of residency at a single location regard their physical surrounding as subordinate to their social relationships of friends, neighbors and visiting cliques.

5. Families who are home owners are distinct entities from renter families and in relocation plans must be considered differently. They are more willing to reinvest as homeowners and are less likely to adapt to tenement living or low-income apartment housing than are non-homeowner families.

6. The informal visiting clique (mini-neighborhood group or "star cluster") appears to be a very significant unit within the lower-class Mexican-American culture. The preservation of this multi-family unit might well ease most of the problems of social and cultural shock which are associated with forced housing relocation.

7. Families with children have a more difficult readjustment than non-children families. One might speculate that the concerns with schooling and other institutions more directly related to child activity complicates the adjustment process in the eyes of the parents. High-school age Mexican-American youth are resistant to changes in school caused by family relocation. They attempt to carry on with their traditional school and peer activities from their new residence, wherever that happens to be located.

8. Other than distance to schools, the spatial distance from the new residence to other religious, economic or recreational institutions was normally not a crucial factor in satisfactory readjustment. More crucial is the social distance involved (i.e., ability to identify intimately) and whether the cultural, class and social distinctions of their background serves to integrate or to isolate the newly-relocated family in its present neighborhood setting.

9. Without a central coordinating agency which is directly responsible for all social aspects of relocation, the voluntary efforts of untrained persons to assist with these functions will result in contradictory information and duplicatory effort. Although voluntary assistance provides a personal reassurance for the family under stress, this relationship often is mistaken for legitimation of incorrect information and procedures which subsequently prove to be detrimental to the families forced to relocate.

10. Traditional bureaucratic standardization and dissemination of information via mass media, so common to middle-class Anglo society, is an inadequate source of information to this population, as reflected by this study. Personal contacts by official representatives who go to the homes of the families to be moved are the most effective way to disseminate information and to coordinate agency assistance. Counsellors or representatives who are linguistically and

culturally familiar with the population to be relocated provide, in addition to information, legitimacy and potential cooperation of the relocation families which might otherwise not be forthcoming from well-meaning but untrained volunteer workers whose activities are not centrally coordinated.

11. Social adjustment problems are more easily remedied by anticipating them and planning for their amelioration prior to the actual physical relocation than after the problems are encountered and a curative solution must be undertaken.

In addition to the summarized conclusions emerging from this study, four other tangential recommendations are attached which are deemed appropriate for further housing relocation programs:

1. Future scientific studies of the relocation process should be made in which the specific adjustment problems are selectively identified according to the stages of the process. That is, pre-removal perceptions, reactions immediately after moving, and reactions years later after a more permanent readjustment has occurred. These studies should be made by agencies or firms independent of the agency responsible for the program so as to have a more objective outsider view as to what the program is actually doing as opposed to what the program is supposed to be doing. When latent (unintended) negative consequences are discovered, the relocation process can be readjusted to minimize undesirable side effects of the program's main objectives.

2. There is need for immediate research on the attitudes of Mexican-Americans toward other minority groups (such as Negro, Indian, etc.). It is commonplace to find middle-class Anglo-Americans who assume that all minority groups share a common culture inasmuch as they all vary from the dominant cultural norms of his society. It may be found that a minority group accepts other minority groups even less than does the dominant Anglo society. Such studies would reveal the status quo and would point up the need for re-education of minority groups to reduce prejudices among them as well as among members of the larger society.

3. Some effort should be made for this report and others like it which have been done on housing research to be combined and periodically presented in brief, readable form for the

use of agency coordinators, agency workers and official personnel who are involved in making decisions on housing relocation. Likewise, legislators who draft laws to cover these programs should be given professional assistance and guidance associated with forced housing relocation. It is a middle-class delusion to assume that a better bathroom, kitchen, bedroom and yard facilities for a relocated lower class Mexican-American citizen will result in an automatically successful, appreciative response to his new home. Disaster relief studies have shown that the manner in which the relief (or new home) is extended is more crucial for a positive evaluation of the aid than is the quality or quantity of goods or services (or homes) offered.[15] Well designed homes and apartments offered with the sterile social atmosphere of economically-inspired bureaucratic legislation breeds discontent and bitterness, whereas even less costly dwellings provided in the spirit of personal friendship, mutual esteem and respect will contribute to an increased level of success in the social adjustments required of the transplanted families.

4. Middle-class administrators, attempting to formulate programs to upgrade slum housing conditions in Mexican-American barrios, are often perplexed by the cross-fire criticisms leveled at them. Initially, Mexican-American organizations voice protests concerning the level of housing standards in the barrio, and yet when projects are initiated to correct the situation, these same organizational leaders spearhead the organized opposition. They become aware of some of the unintended consequences of rehabilitation or low-income housing in the barrio. For instance, better housing calls for a higher rent payment, and even when compensated for by rent-supplement programs, this contains a threat to the personal and ethnic dignity of this minority. Relocation and dispersion of barrio residents to other areas of the community destroys the barrio social structure, which is the basis for future effective ethnic political action and for the perpetuation of the Mexican-American barrio identity.

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15 Ellwyn R. Stoddard, "Latent Consequences of Bureaucratic Efficiency in Disaster Relief," Human Organization 28 (Fall, 1969): pp. 117-189 passim.

Prior to committing extensive financial resources to urban renewal or housing relocation programs in the Mexican-American barrios, the administrators of housing betterment programs and their social behavior consultant should meet informally with local ethnic leadership. Not only does such a meeting indicate a courtesy and status consideration for the position of the informal leadership within the barrio society, but it allows them to publicly take a position of cooperation with the subsequent renewal or relocation programs. When they have been persuaded that the perpetuation of substandard housing is not worth the barrio cohesion, their support legitimates the subsequent project in the eyes of the barrio residents involved.

On the other hand, if unilateral administrative action "catches by surprise" local ethnic leaders whose public statements stand in opposition to the newly-developed programs, they must then save face by objecting to the barrio housing face-lifting, even when they might be personally convinced of its importance. But understanding the cultural values and social structure of the barrio, local cooperation, rather than militant opposition, can accompany housing improvement and relocation projects.

APPENDIX A

DEMOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF CHAMIZAL RESIDENT SAMPLE POPULATION

Table 1
Reported Family Structure and Family Type of Chamizal Sample (N=58)

	Total(%)
Household Head Type	
Male, non-veteran	59.34
Male, veteran	27.59
Female	12.07
Family Type	
Couple w/o children	17.24
Couple with children	65.52
Non-resident father, resident mother	6.9
Non-resident mother, resident father	1.72
Single person	6.9
Mother deceased	1.72
Children-Family Type	
Pre-school	1.72
Grammar	8.62
High School	13.79
Older than High School	25.86
Grammar & High School	5.17
Pre-school & Grammar	10.34
Pre-school & Older than High School	1.72
Grammar, High School & Older than High School	6.90
High School & Older than High School	1.72
Non-applicable	24.14

Table 2
Reported Family Size of Chamizal Resident Sample, By Homeowners and Renters (N=58)

Family Size	Renters	Homeowners	Total
1-2 persons	23.81	27.03	25.86
3-5 "	47.62	45.95	46.55
6-8 "	23.81	24.32	24.14
9-11 "	4.76	-	1.72
Over 11	-	2.70	1.72
MEAN NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY			4.22

Table 3
Reported Length of Residence and Citizenship of Chamizal Sample, By Homeowners and Renters (in percent) (N=58)

	Renters	Homeowners	Total
Length of Residence in Chamizal			
Under 2 years			
2-5 years	9.52	13.51	12.07
6-10 years	38.10	18.92	25.86
10-20 years	28.57	56.76	46.55
Over 20 years	19.05	10.81	13.79
Non-ascertainable	4.76		1.72
MEAN NUMBER OF YEARS			15.5
Length of Residence in Chamizal Home			
Under 2 years	4.76	-	1.72
2-5 years	28.57	18.92	22.41
5-10 years	23.81	16.22	18.97
10-20 years	33.33	56.76	48.28
Over 20 years	9.52	8.11	8.62
MEAN NUMBER OF YEARS			13.4
Citizenship-Parents			
Both parents citizens			31.03
One parent citizen/one not			44.83
Both parents non-citizens			20.69
Single person citizen			1.72
Single person non-citizen			1.72
Generation citizen			
Naturalized			29.31
Born in U.S.			46.55
Parents Born in U.S.			1.72
Alien Residents			18.97
Non-ascertainable			3.45

Table 4
Reported Comparisons in Home Ownership,
Home Size and Occupant Density of Chamizal Sample, In Percent (N=58)

Residence Type	At Chamizal	Present Location
Home owner	63.79	72.41
Renter: TOTAL	36.21	27.59
Home renter	24.14	8.62
Tenement renter	12.07	10.34
Apartment or duplex		6.90
Public housing		1.72
Home Size RENTERS		
1-2 rooms	23.81	14.29
3-5 rooms	71.43	61.90
Over 5 rooms	4.76	23.81
OWNERS		
1-2 rooms	-	-
3-5 rooms	59.46	16.22
Over 5 rooms	40.54	83.78
COMBINED OWNERS AND RENTERS		
1-2 rooms	8.62	5.17
3-5 rooms	63.79	32.76
Over 5 rooms	27.59	62.07
AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS	4.71	5.91
Occupant Density		
0.0 - .50 persons per room	51.72	47.27
.51 - 1.00 " " "	5.17	34.48
1.01 - 1.50 " " "	5.17	6.90
1.51 - 2.00 " " "	8.62	5.17
Over 2.00 " " "	-	5.17

Table 5
Comparative Economic Standing Before and After Relocation as Reported by Chamizal Resident Sample, In Percent (N=58)

	Total (%)
Family Income Level	
Under $1,000	12.07
$1-2999	37.93
3-4999	39.66
5-6999	8.62
7-9999	
10,000 and over	
Nonascertainable	1.72
Type of Home Indebtedness at Chamizal	
Rent only	34.48
Home free of debt	41.38
Mortgage: conventional or FHA	18.97
Mortgage: G.I. loan	3.45
Nonapplicable	1.72
Type of Home Indebtedness Presently	
Rent only	25.86
Home free of debt	46.55
Mortgage: conventional or FHA	25.86
Mortgage: G.I. loan	
Nonapplicable	1.72
Amount of Home Indebtedness at Chamizal	
Under $1,000	3.45
$1-2999	8.62
3-4999	3.45
5-6999	5.17
7-9999	1.72
10,000 and over	
Nonascertainable	1.72
Nonapplicable	75.86
Amount of Home Indebtedness Presently	
Under $1,000	1.72
$1-2999	1.72
3-4999	5.17
5-6999	10.34
7-9999	5.17
10,000 and over	1.72
Nonascertainable	1.72
Nonapplicable	72.41

Table 6
Reported Automobile Ownership
As Related to Relocation of Chamizal Resident Sample
In Percent, (N=58)

Relation of car ownership to Chamizal move	Total
None	67.24
Necessary to buy car after move	15.52
Nonascertainable	5.17
Nonapplicable	8.62
Car more useful after move	3.45
Auto: Chamizal	
No car	25.86
Owned	48.28
Paying off loan	25.86
Auto: Present	
No car	24.14
Owned	56.90
Paying off loan	18.97

Table 7
Reported Occupational Categories
Of Chamizal Relocation Fathers and Mothers at Chamizal
and at Present, In Percent (N=58)

Professional, technical, kindred	Father's Occupation Chamizal	Father's Occupation Present	Mother's Occupation Chamizal	Mother's Occupation Present
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	1.72			1.72
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred	5.17	5.17		
Clerical and kindred	3.45	1.72		
Sales workers	5.17	5.17	1.72	
Operatives and kindred	36.21	25.86	1.72	1.72
Private household workers		1.72	3.45	
Service workers, except private household	6.90	5.17	1.72	3.45
Laborers, except farm and mine	29.31	22.41	13.79	15.52
Housewife			70.69	68.97
Retired	1.72	20.69		
Disabled		1.72		1.72
Unemployed		1.72		
Nonascertainable			1.72	1.72
Nonapplicable	10.34	8.62	5.17	5.17

Table 8
Reported Educational Achievement
Of Chamizal Resident Sample Parents, In Percent (N=58)

	Father	Mother
Under 4 years	39.66	41.38
Grammar School	25.86	29.31
Some High School	17.24	18.97
High School Grad or more	8.62	6.90
Nonascertainable	1.72	3.45
Nonapplicable	6.90	-

Table 9
Reported Language Fluency in Spanish and English
Of Chamizal Resident Sample Parents, In Percent (N=58)

	SPANISH		ENGLISH	
	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
Excellent	3.45	3.45	6.90	6.90
Above Average	-	1.72	-	1.72
Average	65.52	65.52	24.14	13.79
Below Average	1.72	-	34.48	32.76
Very Poor	18.97	20.69	22.41	32.76
Nonascertainable	1.72	3.45	5.17	5.17
Nonapplicable	8.62	5.17	6.90	6.90

Table 10
Reported Use of Radio as General Information Source
by Chamizal Resident Sample Population (N=58)

RADIO: JUAREZ & EL PASO	RADIO SOURCE (BY %)
XEW	6.9
XEFV	12.07
XELO	5.17
KROD	3.45
KTSM	5.17
KELP	5.17
KROD & KTSM	3.45
XEW & KELP	1.72
XEFV & KTSM	3.45
XEFV & KELP	3.45
XEFV & KROD	5.17
XEJ	12.07
KROD & KELP	1.72
XEJ & KTSM & KROD	1.72
XEPZ & XEJ & KTSM	1.72
XELO & KIZZ	1.72
XEJ & KELP	1.72
NONASCERTAINABLE	5.17
NONE	18.97

Table 11
Reported Use of Television as General Information Source
by Chamizal Resident Sample Population (N=58)

TELEVISION	TV SOURCE (BY %)
2	6.90
5	3.45
2 & 5	8.62
KROD	15.52
KTSM	5.17
KELP	1.72
KROD & KTSM	10.34
NONASCERTAINABLE	3.45
NONAPPLICABLE	1.72
NONE	6.9
KROD, KELP, & KTSM	5.17
KROD & 5	8.62
2, KROD, KTSM	1.72
5, KTSM	1.72
2, KROD	13.79
2, 5, KROD	3.45
2, KTSM	1.72

Table 12
Reported Use of Newspaper as General Information Source
by Chamizal Resident Sample Population (N=58)

NEWS	NEWSPAPER SOURCE (BY %)
El Mexicano	1.72
El Fronterizo	29.31
El Continental	1.72
E. P. Times	1.72
E. P. Herald Post	41.38
El Mexicano & Herald Post	1.72
El Fronterizo & Herald Post	6.90
El Fronterizo & Times	10.34
Times & Herald Post	1.72
Nonascertainable	1.72
None	1.72

Table 13
Comparison of Reported Distance to Major Institutions From Chamizal Residence and Present Residence of Chamizal Resident Sample, In Percent (N=58)

Institution	Distance (in miles)						
	WITHIN 1 BLOCK	WITHIN 2 BLOCKS	WITHIN 1/2 MI.	1/2-1 MI.	1-5 MI.	MORE THAN 5 MILES	NOT APPLICABLE
ECONOMIC							
Neighborhood-Chamizal	60	24	14				2
Store -Present	26	17	43				2
Shopping -Chamizal	2	7	24	21	36	10	
Area Center-Present		2	26	14	9	44	5
Employment-Chamizal	7		3	3	9	57	21
Father -Present	3			3	7	45	42
Employment-Chamizal				5		5	90
Mother -Present					2	8	90
RELIGIOUS							
Church-Chamizal		9	59	25	9		
-Present	3	16	31	22	7	17	4
EDUCATIONAL							
Grammar-Chamizal	2	12	30	5	3		48
School -Present	3	5	19	10	3	3	57
High -Chamizal		3	14	9	3	3	68
School-Present	3	2	9	9	9	2	66
SOCIAL							
Close -Chamizal	16	12	12		3	47	10
relatives-Present	3	2	9	7	10	59	10
Friends-Chamizal	55	14	7	2	3	5	5
-Present	10	5	3	2	7	59	14

Table 14

Reported Changes in Distance to Major Institutions Caused by Relocation of Chamizal Resident Sample, By Renter and Homeowner Status In Percent (N=58)

Institution	FURTHER	CLOSER	NO CHANGE	NONASCERTAINABLE & NONAPPLICABLE
ECONOMIC - Shopping Center				
Renter	47.62	4.76	47.62	
Homeowner	81.08	8.11	10.81	
COMBINED	68.97	6.90	24.14	
RELIGIOUS - Church				
Renter	33.33	28.57	33.33	4.76
Homeowner	43.24	21.62	35.14	
COMBINED	39.66	24.14	34.48	1.72
EDUCATION - School				
Renter	33.33	4.76	23.81	38.10
Homeowner	18.92	5.41	16.22	59.46
COMBINED	24.14	5.17	18.97	51.72
SOCIAL - Relatives Friends				
Renter	76.19	19.05	4.76	
Homeowner	72.97	10.81	13.51	2.70
COMBINED	74.14	6.90	15.52	3.45
OCCUPATIONAL - Father's Work				
Renter	14.29	4.76	42.86	38.09
Homeowner	29.72	2.70	27.03	40.54
COMBINED	24.14	3.45	32.76	39.65
- Mother's Work				
Renter	9.52	4.76	4.76	80.95
Homeowner	2.70	-	2.70	94.60
COMBINED	5.17	1.72	3.45	89.62

Table 15
SIGNIFICANT FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SUCCESSFUL RELOCATION ADJUSTMENT OF CHAMIZAL FAMILIES*

The success or satisfaction scores were compared with the following characteristics and were found to be related. In this analysis, the scores were dichotomized, 1 and 2 in one category, 3-5 in the other. Thirteen factors were significantly related to the satisfaction scores. The chi-square statistic was applied to determine the significant factors and the Q (similar to the Pearson-product-moment correlation) indicates the direction (negative or positive) of association and degree. Q ranges from -1 to +1.

FACTORS	Q	X^2	Significance Levels of X^2
Family Type			
Childless couples have higher successful adjustment scores than those with children.	+.44	2.00	$<.20$
Citizenship			
In families where both parents are citizens, there is a higher successful adjustment score than families in which one or both parents are non-citizens.	+.52	3.38	$<.10$
Residence Length: Chamizal Area			
Those with less than 5 years residence in the Chamizal had more successful adjustment scores than families with 5-20 years of residence there.	-.57	5.09	$<.05$
Parents' Education			
When the father has at least some high school education the adjustment success score is higher than when the father has only a grammar school education.	+.48	3.37	$<.10$
When the mother has at least some high school education the adjustment success score is higher than when she has less than grammar school level of education.	+.42	2.16	$<.20$

*See Appendix B for further information on procedures and techniques employed.

FACTORS	Q	X^2	Significance Level of X^2
Residence Type: Present Those now renting homes have a higher successful adjustment score than those who are buying homes.	+.66	3.71	$<.10$
Home owners have higher adjustment scores than families renting tenements, apartments or public housing facilities.	-.67	5.2	$<.05$
Size Home: In Chamizal Families with less than 5 rooms in their Chamizal home had a higher adjustment score than families with homes of more than 5 rooms.	-.52	3.15	$<.10$
Home Indebtedness: Presently Homeowners without mortgages or home renters are more successfully adjusted than homeowners w with mortgages left to pay on their new home.	-.45	3.06	$<.10$
Relationship of Car Ownership to Chamizal Move. Those families in which the relocation did not force a change in automobile ownership have higher adjustment scores than those families forced to purchase an automobile after their relocation.	-.84	7.97	$<.01$
School Distance Those who now are closer now to schools than formerly have higher successful adjustment scores than families who now live further from schools than before.	-1.00	7.2	$<.01$
Relocation Information Source Higher success adjustment scores are associated with families who relied upon governmental information sources as compared to families who received their information from mass media sources, friends and relatives.	-.71	2.92	$<.10$

FACTORS	Q	X^2	Significance Level of X^2
Relocation Assistance Source			
Families who reported that governmental sources were the greatest source of relocation assistance indicated a more positive successful adjustment score than those who indicated mass media, relatives and friends, real estate personnel or self as their most valuable source of assistance.	-.39	2.86	.10

APPENDIX B
METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES USED IN THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF FAMILIES RELOCATED FROM THE CHAMIZAL AREA

Research Design

In recent years, El Paso, Texas, has undergone various problems of physical dislocation of her Mexican-American citizens living in a lower-class area lying adjacent to the international border with Mexico. Not only did the transfer of land to Mexico require certain property to be vacated, but also a later congressional act provided for the construction of a major highway on the United States side of the international boundary which will displace additional families of similar ethnic and socioeconomic level as formerly relocated. In addition, the request for federal funds from the Housing and Urban Development department for rehabilitating substandard housing (especially tenements) in that same region of South El Paso predicted additional relocation problems of Mexican-American residents of those neighborhoods.

Under the joint auspices of the Planning Department of the City of El Paso and that city's Community Renewal Program, a limited short-term research project was proposed and accepted. Since the Chamizal operation occurred more than five years earlier, it was thought that an investigation would reveal whether or not a successful adjustment to the new surroundings, neighborhood, social patterns and economic circumstances had been made.

The research design sought to distinguish between the homeowner and the tenement renter families and subsequent samples were chosen with this distinction in mind. Moreover, the adjustment process was conceptually and arbitrarily divided into two time stages--initial reactions to the move and environment within the first two or three weeks as compared to the longer-range adjustment which occurred over the entire five-year period since the physical relocation. Whereas the owner-renter distinction revealed some very distinct patterns of relocation and adjustment, no measurable difference was evident between initial adjustment problems and subsequent permanent adjustment. Based on superficial observation, it would appear that the element of time tends to dull recall of these initial problems over a five-year period and subsequent research should be conducted in diachronic form in which a series of interviews are conducted with relocating families to more adequately clarify these immediate traumas associated with physical relocation and the more subtle social and economic adjustments which occur in a larger time period.

Based upon the problems outlined in these initial discussions, an instrument was devised to procure data covering the following items:

a) Description of family size, occupational pursuits, educational level, language fluency and other social variables.
b) Description of the residential facilities at the Chamizal and at present to note differences as related to satisfactory adjustment scores.
c) Analysis of homeowners and renters as separate entities to determine what differences were apparent between these categories.
d) Analysis of social and institutional adjustment immediately following the forced move as compared to the present adjustment five years later.
e) Information and assistance sources most used in successful relocation.

A copy of the final field schedule is included as Appendix C.

The Sample and Data Gathering

The International Boundary and Water Commission had the direct responsibility for settling financial claims associated with the Chamizal relocation. Their files contained two types of records--those dealing with the homeowner, whose claim included payment for property and moving costs, and those concerning the renter, whose claim included only moving costs. Due to time and financial limitations, a maximum sample of 80 families were randomly selected from the IBWC files, of which 40 were homeowners and 40 renters.

The interviewing was completed mainly by two bilingual senior sociology majors with previous training and experience in bi-ethnic field research, with minor assistance from two other interviewers with similar qualifications. Through no fault of the interviewers themselves, the original sample was sharply reduced by over 25%, as only 58 of the original 80 were successfully completed. However, this does not reflect selectivity or bias in respondent attitudes as can be seen from the following analysis of unsuccessful interviews, distinguished by residence type.

HOMEOWNERS:	Total Sample	40 families
	Completed successfully	37 "
	Refusals	1 "
	Informant unavailable	2 "
	1 senile	
	1 moved from state	

RENTERS:	Total Sample	40 families
	Completed successfully	21 "
	Refusals	- "
	Informant unavailable	19 "
	1 died	
	18 moved, leaving no trace	
	Total Sample	80 families
	Completed Successfully	58 "

Data Analysis and Conclusions

Two methods of analysis were employed in gaining meaningful generalizations from the research data. Simple rational deduction provided some clues to the many non-standardized observations made throughout the study. Statistical techniques were employed with the demographic and socioeconomic data. An experienced graduate research assistant with statistical and computer skills who was actively engaged in the project from its inception to completion coordinated the statistical analysis and computer tabulations from the coded materials that were punched and run at the University of Texas at El Paso Computer Center. Inasmuch as much of the interview data lacked metric qualities, non-parametric techniques such as Chi-Square and Q-association measurements were employed rather than Pearsonian product-moment correlations. The success scores of all relocated families were dichotomized to keep the number of categories small and thus aid in statistical analysis. Selected factors thought to be related to successful readjustment were analyzed and those found to be statistically significant are found in Table 15, Appendix C. In addition to the narrow statistical analysis, overall generalizations were developed from observations and experiences of the research personnel both during and previous to the project.

A preliminary report, highly descriptive in nature, was completed for very limited distribution. After the data were rechecked, corrected where necessary, and revised for easier presentation, the report was rewritten and expanded to include background information on the limiting provisions of the Chamizal Treaty itself, which determined to a major degree the scope of help and assistance which could be provided to facilitate the relocation adjustment of Chamizal residents. In this present report, additional detailed tables and some limited statistical results are presented along with a more expanded view of the methodology employed included in this Appendix.

The overall methodological appraisal of this research project is excellent. Because of the compressed time period (four months) allowed for the initial study, combined with the minimal research budget ($3,500), the sample population was necessarily small and made even smaller with the renter population which moved so frequently with no forwarding addresses and were "lost" to this project. Also, many tangential results of the research could not be followed up because of time and financial limitations. However, the background qualifications, training and competency of the project personnel to do bi-cultural research in the field is the strength of this research from design and field data collection to final analysis. This competency gives a high credibility and reliability to the reported findings.

APPENDIX C

FIELD INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR CHAMIZAL RELOCATION RESEARCH PROJECT

CHAMRESPROJ/ERS-2/70 Int.#____
HUD/CRP Interviewer ____

1. Name:_____, _____

2. Address: CHAMIZAL_____

Present _____

3. Household Head:
____Male, Non-Vet
____Male, Veteran
____Female

4. Family Type
____Single Person
____Father-Non-Resident
____Couple w/o Children
____Couple w/ Children

5. Children-Family Type
____N/Applicable
____Pre-School
____Grammar
____High-School
____Older Than H.S.

6. Citizenship: Parents
____Both Parents Citizens
____One Parent Cit/One Not
____Both Parents Non-Citizen

7. Generation Citizen
____N/Applicable
____1st (Naturalized)
____2nd (Born in U.S.)
____3rd (Parents born U.S.)

8. Residence Length: House
A) CHAM.Home: ____years
B) ____ Under 6 months
____ 6 months - 2 years
____ 2 - 5 years
____ 5 -10 years
____ Over 10 years

9. Residence Length: Area
A) CHAM. Area: ____years
B) ____ Under 6 months
____ 6 months - 2 years
____ 2 - 5 years
____ 5 -10 years
____ Over 10 years

10. Family Size:
A) ____Total Number
B) ____ 1-2
____ 3-5
____ 6-8
____ 9-11
____ Over 11

11. Residence Type: CHAM
____Home Owner
____Home Renter
____Tenement

12. Size Home: CHAM
A)_____rooms
B)____1-2 rooms
____3-5 rooms
____Over 5 rooms

13. Residence Type: Pres
____Home Owner
____Home Renter
____Tenement
____Apt or Duplex
____Public Housing

14. Size Home: Present
A)_____rooms
B)____1-2 rooms
____3-5 rooms
____Over 5 rooms

15. Parents Educ: Father
____Under 4 years
____Grammar School
____Some High School
____H.S. Grad or more

16. Parents Educ: Mother
____Under 4 years
____Grammar School
____Some High School
____H.S. Grad or more

17. Language Fluency:
A) Father____N/A
SPANISH 1 2 3 4 5
ENGLISH 1 2 3 4 5

B) Mother____N/A
SPANISH 1 2 3 4 5
ENGLISH 1 2 3 4 5

C) H.S. Children____N/A
SPANISH 1 2 3 4 5
ENGLISH 1 2 3 4 5

18. Fathers Occupation:
A) CHAM_____
_____
B) Present_____
_____

19. Mothers Occupation:
A) CHAM_____
_____
B) Present_____
_____

20. Family Income Level:
__Under $1,000 __$5-7,000
__$1-3,000 __$7-10,000
__$3-5,000 __Over 10,000

21. Home Indebtedness: CHAMIZAL
____ Rent Only
____ Home Free of Debt
____ Mortgage: $_____
____ __Conventional or FHA
__G.I. Loan

22. Home Indebtedness: Present
____ Rent Only
____ Home Free of Debt
____ Mortgage: $_____
__Conventional or FHA
__G.I. Loan

23. Automobile: CHAMIZAL
____No Car
____Owned
____Paying Off Loan

24. Automobile: Present
____No Car
____Owned
____Paying Off Loan
IS CAR OWNERSHIP RELATED TO MOVE FROM CHAMIZAL? HOW?
_____
_____

25. MASS MEDIA News Sources

	Juarez	El Paso
A) Radio:	_____	_____
	_____	_____
B) TV:	(2)	(4)KROD
	(5)	(9)KTSM
		(13)KELP

C) Newspapers:
__ El Mexicano __ EP Times
__ El Fronterizo __ HeraldPost
__ El Continental _____

26. Information or Assistance Sources:

	Self	Newspaper	Radio TV	Relative	Neighbors	Other Friends	Vol Organiz. or Church	IBWC or Govt	Other: Specify
1. First news of Chamizal relocation project									
2. News or notification that I would be moved									
3. Info on another place to live									
4. Help in moving used to some degree									
5. Source offered help but I refused									
6. Help needed from this source but not given									
7. Help requested from source but refused									
8. Information on gov't moving expenses payment									
9. Help in submitting claim for moving expenses									
10. Arranging for moving company									
11. Arrangements for selling home (if owned)									
	MASS MEDIA			RELATIVES-FRIENDS			ORGANIZATIONS	GOVERNMENT	

12. Overall evaluation:

A) Which of these four sources gave the most helpful and reliable information (Rank)

MASS MEDIA	RELATIVES-FRIENDS	ORGANIZATIONS	GOVERNMENT

B) Which of the last three furnished the most valuable assistance in getting relocated from the Chamizal?

RELATIVES-FRIENDS	ORGANIZATIONS	GOVERNMENT

COMMENTS: _____

27. Ecological Factors: Distances	CHAMIZAL		PRESENT	COMMENTS
A) Neighborhood Store	_____	within 1 block	_____	
	_____	within 2 blocks	_____	
	_____	within 1/2 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1-5 miles	_____	
	_____	over 5 miles	_____	
B) Shopping Area-Center	_____	within 1 block	_____	
	_____	within 2 blocks	_____	
	_____	within 1/2 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1-5 miles	_____	
	_____	over 5 miles	_____	
C) Your Church (_____)	_____	within 1 block	_____	
	_____	within 2 blocks	_____	
	_____	within 1/2 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1-5 miles	_____	
	_____	over 5 miles	_____	
D) Schools: Grammar School_____	_____	within 1 block	_____	
Bus Stop_____	_____	within 2 blocks	_____	
	_____	within 1/2 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1-5 miles	_____	
	_____	over 5 miles	_____	
High School_____				
Bus Stop_____	_____	within 1 block	_____	
	_____	within 2 blocks	_____	
	_____	within 1/2 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1-5 miles	_____	
	_____	over 5 miles	_____	
E) Most of My Close Relatives	_____	within 1 block	_____	
	_____	within 2 blocks	_____	
	_____	within 1/2 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1-5 miles	_____	
	_____	over 5 miles	_____	
F) Most of My Close Friends	_____	within 1 block	_____	
	_____	within 2 blocks	_____	
	_____	within 1/2 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1-5 miles	_____	
	_____	over 5 miles	_____	
G) Work: Father's Work ✓	_____	within 1 block	_____	
Mother's Work X	_____	within 2 blocks	_____	
	_____	within 1/2 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1 mile	_____	
	_____	within 1-5 miles	_____	
	_____	over 5 miles	_____	

Comments: _____

28. Evaluation of Situation and Institutions

	N/A	AT CHAMIZAL Exc	Good	Fair	Poor	AFTER MOVE-2 wks Exc	Good	Fair	Poor	No Change	PRESENTLY Exc	Good	Fair	Poor	No Change
A) Gen'l Family Cohesion															
Visiting w/relatives															
Visiting w/neighbors															
Visiting w/other friends															
(Parents)															
Children's Friends															
Neighborhood Cohesion															
Neighborhood Appearance															
B) Church Activities:															
Parents															
Children															
School: Grammar															
High School															
Medical Facilities:															
Parents															
Children															
Park/Recreation															
C) Employment Opportunities:															
Parents															
Children															
English-speaking opportunity															
Spanish-speaking opportunity															
Membership in Vol Organs															
i.e. PTA Parents															
i.e. BSA Children															
House Chores: Cook, Sew															
Mow Lawns, Water															
Mobility-Bus Access															
		Z=				Z=					Z=				

29. OVERALL EVALUATION: SUCCESS OF FAMILY ADJUSTMENT TO PRESENT LOCATION/SITUATION:
(Probe all major factors, then summarize attitudes and indicate Adjustment Success level)
ADJUSTMENT SUCCESS Scale:

____Very Successful
____Moderately Successful
____Average
____Less Happiness/Poor Adjustment
____Maladjusted-Bitterness

COMMENTS: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

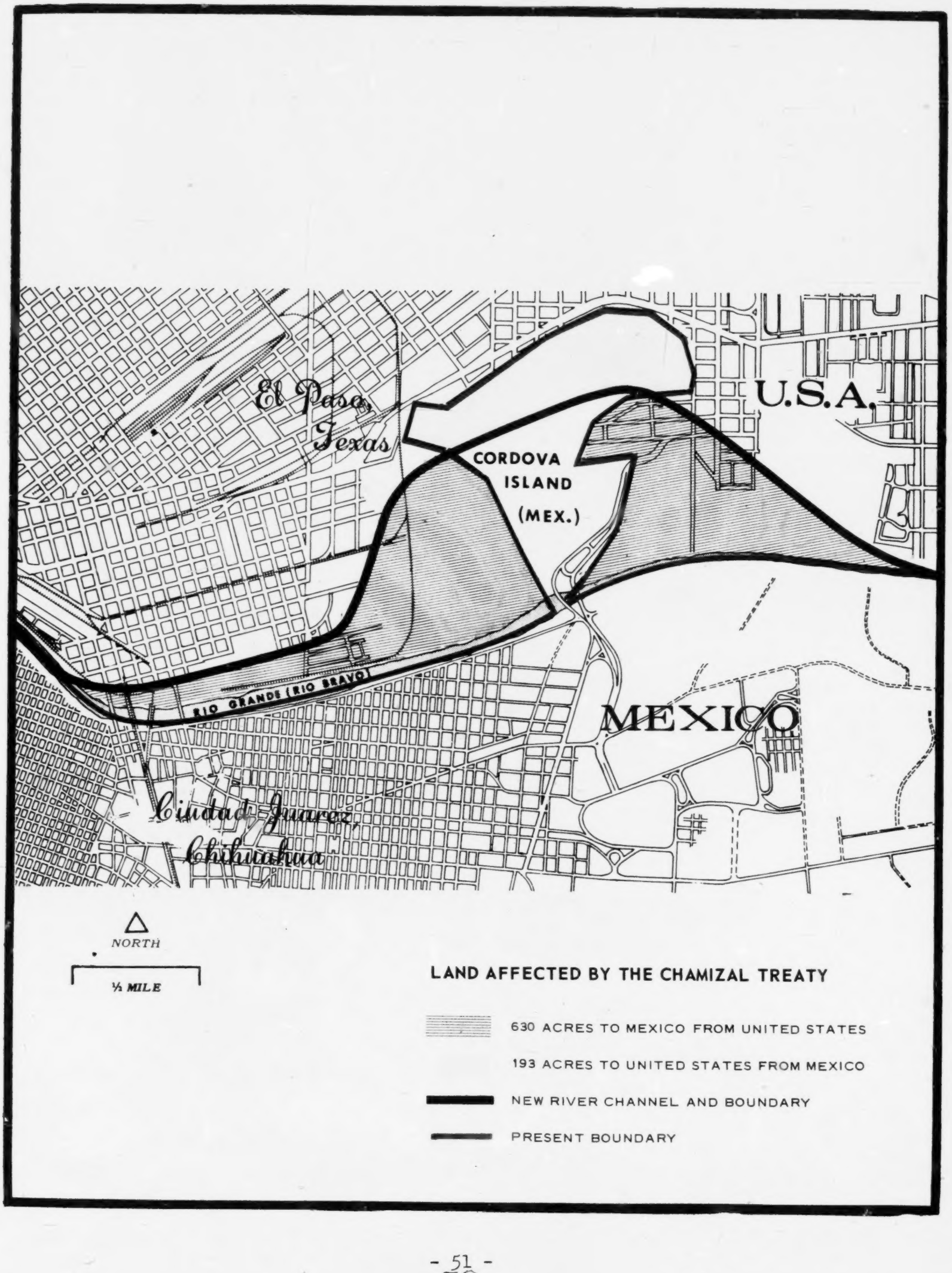
_____

30. Additional Comments (Refer to numbered item indicated.)

31. Interviewer Comments:

Cooperation:
__Excellent
__Good
__Fair
__Poor
__Refusal

Appendix D


El Paso
Texas
U.S.A.
CORDOVA
ISLAND
(MEX.)
RIO GRANDE (RIO BRAVO)
MEXICO
Ciudad Juarez,
Chihuahua
NORTH
½ MILE
LAND AFFECTED BY THE CHAMIZAL TREATY
630 ACRES TO MEXICO FROM UNITED STATES
193 ACRES TO UNITED STATES FROM MEXICO
NEW RIVER CHANNEL AND BOUNDARY
PRESENT BOUNDARY

APPENDIX E

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

THE LAW AND PLANS FOR
CARRYING OUT THE CHAMIZAL TREATY

International Boundary and Water Commission
United States Section

The President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson on April 29, 1964 signed the enabling legislation passed by the Congress to carry out the terms of the Chamizal Treaty[1] between the United States and Mexico.

It is now possible officially to inform the people concerned of the law and of the procedure planned for carrying out the Treaty. However, no acquisition of land can be started until appropriations are approved and made available by the Congress. The Congress is not expected to approve appropriations before July 1, 1964.

The Treaty provides for relocation of the channel of the Rio Grande. The new location of the river and lands to be acquired to carry out the Treaty are noted on the attached preliminary map. The area to be acquired includes lands which will be transferred to Mexico, lands needed for relocation of the river, and those required for the proposed relocation of port of entry, customs and immigration, and other facilities.

The recent legislation establishes the basic law for carrying out the acquisition of lands and relocation of the river. To summarize, the legislation authorizes the United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, to:

a) Conduct technical and other investigations relating to relocation of the river channel;

b) Acquire all lands required for the project; and

c) Perform all work required on the part of the United States to relocate the river channel and related facilities.

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1) Copies of the Treaty in English and Spanish will be furnished free as soon as available at the Chamizal Project Office, temporarily located on the 3rd floor of the Mart Building, San Francisco Street.

With respect to the acquisition of properties, the law was especially designed by the Congress in an effort to avoid as much as possible injury or hardship upon the occupants of the area. Prior to enactment of the recent legislation, the law provided for payment to property owners of fair market value for their properties. In most cases, this amount should be sufficient to purchase comparable property in the El Paso area. The new law, prepared especially and exclusively for the Chamizal settlement will in addition allow:

1) Reimbursement to owners and tenants for actual expenses and other losses and damages incurred in moving up to an amount not exceeding 25% of fair value of the real properties acquired. Reimbursement will be made upon request and presentation of an itemized and certified statement of the expenses for moving and losses and damages directly resulting from moving;

2) In the case of substandard dwellings for which there are no comparable properties on the market in El Paso, the law will allow "compensation to the owner up to an amount which, when added to the market value allowed for his property, including land values, would enable purchase of minimum habitable housing of similar utility in another residential section of said city";

3) Compensation to property owners for penalty costs required because of prepayment of mortgages;

4) Compensation for losses to property owners resulting from inability to rent housing or commercial space to others because of the pending acquisition of the owners property by the United States during the period after July 18, 1963, and prior to purchase of the property, upon presentation of evidence of the losses;

5) For commercial properties for which there are no comparable properties on the market in or near El Paso, the owner will be allowed compensation "up to an amount which, when added to the total fair market value, including the land value, would compensate the owner for the 'value in use' of the real estate", . . . "value in use" meaning "replacement cost less deterioration and obsolescence in existing real estate, and taking into consideration factors bearing upon income attributable to the real estate";

*6) Compensation to owners of business properties for loss of profits incurred following a termination of business in the old location and commencement of business in the new location, the period of compensation not to exceed thirty days.

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*(Note: Reimbursement for moving expenses shall be made at or after the time the purchase contract is signed on behalf of the United States and only to the claimant or claimants who have legal possession of the land at that time.)

A further important provision of the law to assure fair compensation to the property owners and tenants, is the establishment of a Board of Examiners to hear and review each of the cases and claims for compensations for items 2 through 6 above, and to make recommendations to the United States Commissioner. This Board will consist of carefully selected citizens of El Paso, respected for their fairness, honesty and judgment.

The law also provides possible allowance of attorneys' fees, to be paid out of but not in addition to the award, for services performed on behalf of a claimant for special compensation. These fees may not exceed 10 percent of the amount of such award. The law specifies that amounts received as extra compensation for substandard dwellings, or amounts paid to compensate for "value in use" of commercial properties, if used to purchase replacement of facilities within one year of payment, need not be included in gross income for Internal Revenue tax purposes.

A copy of the new law will be available without charge at the Chamizal Project office as soon as released from Washington.

An important fact for each of the occupants of the area is that the new boundary line will not become effective, and the river will not be relocated, until all of the necessary properties have been acquired and the occupants given opportunity to relocate. The estimated total time required for acquisition of all the properties is about two years. It is anticipated that a large part of the occupants will have received compensation for their properties and will be able to relocate within the first year after acquisition begins.

As soon as funds are made available by the Congress, the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission will establish its Chamizal Project office in the south part of El Paso near the lands to be acquired, where it will be readily available to the occupants of the area. A function of the office will be to provide counselling and information to assist the people concerned in understanding procedures for purchase of their properties, and their rights to reimbursement and compensation. It will also advise them on the possibilities for relocating their homes.

Further, as an urgent important step in the Program, the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission proposes and invites early consultation with residents in the Section's offices to better inform them and to better understand their problems. The United States Section will work with other Governmental agencies and with social service groups in the area.

The general procedure for acquisition of properties will be to: 1) obtain engineering surveys of each property, 2) check ownership titles of each property, 3) obtain appraisals of each property by qualified appraisers, 4) negotiate with each owner for settlement, and 5) upon agreement, effect early payment to the owner. The property owners are, of course, free to exercise their rights to request the courts to determine the fair market value of their property. The decision on extra compensation, as distinguished from fair market value, is, however, the responsibility of the United States Commissioner, acting on the basis of the recommendations of the Board of Examiners. In each case, and following settlement, the property owners and tenants will be allowed reasonable time to relocate.

The people of the area are assured that the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, will do everything possible within the law to assist them, and will proceed with the program as quickly as practicable as soon as funds are made available by the Congress.

After funds become available, the program will be immediately started. In the meantime, interested persons are invited to meet with officials of the Government for information and consultation at our temporary Chamizal Project office, Room 321, in the Mart Building, 206 San Francisco Street.

J. F. Friedkin
United States Commissioner

DECLARCION OFICIAL

LA LEY Y LOS PLANES PARA LLEVAR A EFECTO EL TRATADO DE EL CHAMIZAL

Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas
Sección de los
Estados Unidos

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos, Lyndon B. Johnson, firmó el día 29 de abril de 1964 la Legislación Habilitadora aprobada por el Congreso para llevar a efecto las estipulaciones del Tratado de El Chamizal (1), entre los Estados Unidos y México.

Ahora ya es posible informar oficialmente a las personas afectadas sobre la ley y los procedimientos proyectados para llevar a efecto el Tratado. Sin embargo, no podrán adquirirse tierras hasta que el Congreso apruebe y haga disponibles fondos presupuestarios. Se cree que el Congreso no aprobará fondos antes del primero de julio de 1964.

El Tratado estipula el cambio del Río Grande a un nuevo cauce. El Nuevo cauce del río, y las tierras que serán adquiridas para llevar a efecto el Tratado, están indicados en el mapa preliminar adjunto. El área que será adquirida incluye tierras que serán transferidas a México, tierras necesarias para cambiar el cauce del río, y las propuestas para cambiar los servicios del puerto de ingreso, servicios de aduanas y de inmigración, y otros.

La reciente legislación establece la ley básica para llevar a efecto la adquisición de tierras y cambiar el cauce del río. Para resumir, la legislación autoriza al Comisionado de los Estados Unidos, Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas, a:

a) Realizar investigaciones técnicas y de otra índole para cambiar el cauce del río;

b) Adquirir todas las tierras que se necesiten para el proyecto; y

c) Llevar a cabo todas las obras que se requieran por parte de los Estados Unidos para cambiar el cauce del río y de los servicios relacionados.

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1)Ejemplares del Tratado en inglés y en español se podrán obtener gratis en la oficina del Proyecto Chamizal, situada provisionalmente en el tercer piso del Edificio Mart, 206 Calle San Francisco.

Con respecto a la compra de las propiedades, la ley fue cuidadosamente preparada por el Congreso en un esfuerzo para evitar en lo posible provocar daños o privaciones a los residentes de la zona. Antes de ser aprobada la reciente legislación, la ley estipulaba el pago a los dueños de propiedades del valor justo en vigor en el mercado. En la mayoría de los casos esta cantidad deberá ser suficiente para comprar propiedades comparables en venta en la zona de El Paso. La nueva ley, preparada especial y exclusivamente para el convenio de El Chamizal, además permitirá:

1) El reembolso a los dueños e inquilinos de los gastos efectivos, y daños y pérdidas ocasionados al cambiarse, hasta una cantidad que no exceda el veinticinco por ciento del valor justo de las propiedades raíces a ser adquiridas. El reembolso se hará a petición, y con la presentación de una declaración detallada y certificada de los gastos de mudanza (de cambiarse) y de las pérdidas y daños que resulten directamente de la mudanza (de cambiarse);

2) En el caso de viviendas que no reúnan condiciones mínimas (substandard) para las cuales no hay propiedades comparables en venta en El Paso, la ley autorizará "compensación al dueño hasta una cantidad que, añadida al valor en vigor concedido por su propiedad, inclusive el valor del terreno, permitiría la compra de una vivienda de habitabilidad mínima de igual utilidad en otra zona residencial de dicha ciudad";

3) La compensación a los dueños de propiedades por las sobretasas que tengan que pagar a causa del pago anticipado de las hipotecas;

4) La compensación a los dueños de propiedades por pérdidas resultantes de la imposibilidad de alquilar viviendas o espacio comercial a otros debido a la adquisición pendiente, por los Estados Unidos, de la propiedad de dicho dueño durante el período posterior al 18 de julio de 1963, y antes de la compra de dicha propiedad, previa presentación de evidencia de las pérdidas;

5) A los dueños de propiedades comerciales para las cuales no hay propiedades comparables en el mercado en o cerca de El Paso, se les compensará "hasta una cantidad que, añadida al valor justo total en el mercado, incluyendo el valor del terreno, compensaría al dueño por el 'valor en uso' de la propiedad", teniendo el término "valor en uso" el sentido de valor de reposición de la propiedad existente menos el deterioro y desuso, "y tomando en cuenta los factores que influyen sobre los ingresos atribuíbles a la propiedad;"

*6) La compensación a dueños de propiedades de negocios por pérdidas incurridas subsiguientes a la terminación del negocio en su antiguo lugar, y el comienzo del negocio en el nuevo lugar, el período de la compensación no pudiendo exceder treinta días.

Otra estipulación importante de la ley, para asegurar a los dueños de propiedades una justa consideración, es el establecimiento de una Junta Examinadora para oir y revisar cada uno de los casos y reclamaciones de compensación bajo los ítems 2 hasta 6, arriba detallados, y para hacer recomendaciones al Comisionado de los Estados Unidos. Esta Junta consistirá de ciudadanos de El Paso cuidadosamente seleccionados, y respetados por su rectitud, honradez y buen juicio.

La ley también autoriza posibles honorarios para abogados, a ser pagados dentro de la adjudicación, pero no por añadidura a ésta, por servicios prestados a favor del reclamante de una compensación especial. Estos honorarios no podrán exceder el diez por ciento del total de dicha adjudicación. La ley especifica que cantidades recibidas como compensación extra por viviendas "sub-standard", o cantidades pagadas para compensar por el "valor en uso" de las propiedades comerciales, si son usadas para comprar reemplazo de facilidades dentro de un año del pago, no tendrán que incluirse en los ingresos brutos para efectos de impuestos (Internal Revenue).

Se podrá adquirir gratuitamente una copia de la nueva ley en la oficina del Proyecto del Chamizal tan pronto como sea dada a la publicidad en Washington.

Un hecho importante para cada uno de los residentes de la zona es que la nueve línea del límite fronterizo no será efectiva, y no se cambiará el cauce del río, hasta que todas las propiedades necesarias no hayan sido adquiridas, y se haya dado oportunidad a sus inquilinos a cambiarse. Se calcula que el tiempo necesario para la adquisición de todas las propiedades será de unos dos años. Se espera que una gran parte de los propietarios habrán recibido compensación por sus propiedades y podrán cambiarse dentro del primer año, después de comenzada la compra de propiedades.

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*(Nota: El reembolso por los gastos de cambiarse se hará en el momento o después que sea firmado el contrato de compraventa por parte de los Estados Unidos, y solamente al reclamante o reclamantes que tengan posesión legal del terreno en esa fecha).

Tan pronto como el Congreso haya dispuesto fondos, la Sección de los Estados Unidos de la Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas establecerá las oficinas de su Proyecto del Chamizal en la zona sur de El Paso, cerca de los terrenos a ser adquiridos, y fácilmente accessibles a los residentes de la zona. Una funcion de estas oficinas será dar consejos e información oficiales para ayudar a las personas afectadas a comprender los procedimientos para la compra de sus propiedades, y su derecho a reembolso y compensación. También les aconsejará sobre las posibilidades para la reinstalacion de sus hogares.

La Sección de los Estados Unidos trabajará en cooperación con otros organismos del gobierno y con entidades de servicio social en la zona.

Además, como paso importante y urgente en el programa, la Sección de los Estados Unidos de la Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas se propone establecer contactos personales muy pronto, e invita a los residentes a pasar por las oficinas de la Sección para mejor informarse y comprender mejor sus problemas.

En general, el procedimiento para la compra de propiedades será: 1) obtener la inspección por ingenieros de cada propiedad; 2) comprobar cada título de propiedad; 3) obtener valuaciones de cada propiedad por avaluadores competentes; 4) negociar un ajuste con cada dueño; 5) al llegar a un acuerdo, hacer el pago al dueño con prontitud.

Los dueños de propiedades desde luego están en libertad de ejercer sus derechos de pedir a las cortes que determinen el justo valor en el mercado de su propiedad. La decisión sobre la compensación extra, aparte del justo valor en el mercado es, sin embargo, la responsabilidad del Comisionado de los Estados Unidos, actuando sobre la base de las recomendaciones de la Junta Examinadora. En cada caso, y después del pago, los dueños de propiedades e inquilinos tendrán tiempo suficiente para cambiarse.

Los residentes de la zona pueden estar seguros que la Sección de los Estados Unidos de la Comisíon Internacional de Límites y Aguas hará todo lo posible dentro de la ley para ayudarles, y procederá con el programa tan rápidamente como sea práctico en cuanto el Congreso suministre los fondos.

Despues que los fondos sean proporcionados, el programa comenzará inmediatamente. Mientras tanto, se invita a las personas interesadas a ver a los funcionarios del Gobierno para consultas e información en las oficinas provisionales del Proyecto del Chamizal, Cuarto 321, en el Edificio Mart, 206 Calle San Francisco.

J. F. Friedkin
Comisionado de los Estados Unidos

APPENDIX F

Public Law 88-300
88th Congress, S. 2394
April 29, 1964

An Act

78 STAT. 184.

To facilitate compliance with the convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed August 29, 1963, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "American-Mexican Chamizal Convention Act of 1964." American-Mexican Chamizal Convention Act of 1964.

In connection with the convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States for the solution of the problem of the Chamizal, signed August 29, 1963, the Secretary of State, acting through the United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, is authorized—

a. to conduct technical and other investigations relating to: the demarcation or monumentation of the boundary between the United States and Mexico; flood control; water resources; sanitation and prevention of pollution; channel relocation, improvement, and stabilization; and other matters related to the new river channel. Investigations.

b. to acquire by donation, purchase, or condemnation, all lands required— Acquisition of lands.

(1) for transfer to Mexico as provided in said convention;

(2) for construction of that portion of the new river channel and the adjoining levee in the territory of the United States;

(3) for relocation of highways, roadways, railroads, telegraph, telephone, electric transmission lines, bridges, related facilities, and any publicly owned structure or facility, the relocation of which, in the judgment of the said Commissioner, is necessitated by the project.

c. For the purpose of effecting said relocations— Relocation of facilities.

(1) to perform any or all work involved in said relocations;

(2) to enter into contracts with the owners of properties to be relocated whereby they undertake to acquire any or all properties needed for said relocations, or undertake to perform any or all work involved in said relocations;

(3) to convey or exchange properties acquired or improved by the United States under this Act or under said convention, with or without improvements, or to grant term or perpetual easements therein or thereover.

SEC. 2. The United States Commissioner is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain all works provided for in said convention and this Act, and to turn over the operation and maintenance of any such works to any Federal agency, or any State, county, municipality, district, or other political subdivision within which such project or works may be in whole or in part situated, upon such terms, conditions, and requirements as the Commissioner may deem appropriate. Maintenance.

SEC. 3. The United States Commissioner, under regulations approved by the Secretary of State, and upon application of the owners and tenants of lands to be acquired by the United States to fulfill and accomplish the purposes of said convention, and to the extent administratively determined by the Commissioner to be fair and reasonable, is authorized to— Regulations.

a. Reimburse the owners and tenants for expenses and other losses and damages incurred by them in the process and as a direct result of such moving of themselves, their families, and their possessions as is occasioned by said acquisition: *Provided*, That the total of such reimbursement to the owners and tenants of any par- Reimbursement of owners and tenants. Limitation.

cel of land shall in no event exceed 25 per centum of its fair value, as determined by the Commissioner. No payment under this subsection shall be made unless application therefor is supported by an itemized and certified statement of the expenses, losses, and damages incurred.

Board of examiners.

b. Compensate the said owners and tenants for identifiable, reasonable, and satisfactorily proved costs and losses to owners and tenants over and above those reimbursed under the foregoing subsection in the categories hereinafter provided, and for which purpose there shall be established by the Commissioner a board of examiners, consisting of such personnel employed and compensation fixed as he deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. Said board may hold hearings and shall examine submitted evidence and make determinations, subject to the Commissioner's approval, regarding all claims in said categories as follows:

Claims.
63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071 note.

Abodes.

(1) For properties—

(a) For nonconforming abodes and minimum forms of shelter for which there are no comparable properties on the market in the city of El Paso and concerning which fair market value would be inadequate to find minimum housing of equal utility, compensation to the owner up to an amount which when added to the market value allowed for his property, including land values, would enable purchase of minimum habitable housing of similar utility in another residential section of said city.

Commercial properties.

(b) For commercial properties for which there are no comparable properties on the market in or near El Paso, Texas, compensation to the owner up to an amount which, when added to the total fair market value, including the land value, would compensate the owner for the "value in use" of the real estate to him. Such "value in use" is to be determined on the basis of replacement cost less deterioration and obsolescence in existing real estate and taking into consideration factors bearing upon income attributable to the real estate.

Business losses.

(2) For loss in business:

(a) Loss of profits directly resulting from relocation, limited to the period between termination of business in the old location and commencement of business in the new, such period not to exceed thirty days.

(b) Loss to owner resulting from inability to rent to others housing or commercial space that can be reasonably related to uncertainties arising out of the pending acquisition of the owner's property by the United States, such losses limited to those incurred after July 18, 1963, and prior to the making by the United States of a firm offer to purchase.

Penalty costs.

(3) For penalty costs to property owners for prepayment of mortgages incident to acquisition of the properties by the United States.

Compensation.
Time limitation.

SEC. 4. Application for reimbursement or compensation under section 3 of this Act shall be submitted to the Commissioner within either one year from the date of acquisition or the date of vacating the premises by the applicant, whichever date is later. Applications not submitted within said period shall be forever barred.

Attorneys' fees.
Limitation.

SEC. 5. The Commissioner, in rendering an award in favor of any claimant under section 3 of this Act, may, as part of such award, determine and allow reasonable attorneys' fees which shall not exceed 10 per centum of the amount awarded, to be paid out of but not in

addition to the amount of award, to the attorneys representing the claimant. Any attorney who charges, demands, receives, or collects for services rendered in connection with such claim any amount in excess of that allowed by the terms of this section, if award be made, shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. Penalty.

SEC. 6. Payments to be made as herein provided shall be in addition to, but not in duplication of, any payments that may otherwise be authorized by law. The means employed to acquire the property, whether by condemnation or otherwise, shall not affect eligibility for reimbursement or compensation under this Act. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as creating any legal right or cause of action against the United States or as precluding the exercise by the Government of the right of eminent domain or any other right or power that it may have under this or any other law; nor shall this Act be construed as precluding an owner or tenant from asserting any rights he may have under other laws or the Constitution of the United States. Duplicate payments. Prohibition.

SEC. 7. No amount received as an award under subsection a. and subsections b. (1) and (3) of section 3 of this Act shall be included in gross income for purposes of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 1 et seq.). However, amounts received under subsection b. (1) shall be included in gross income to the extent that such amounts are not used within one year of the receipt thereof to purchase replacement housing or facilities. Exclusions from gross income.

SEC. 8. As used in this Act, the term "land" shall include interests in land, and the term "fair value" shall mean fair value of the interest acquired. The provisions of this Act shall be exempt from the operations of the Administrative Procedure Act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 237), as amended (5 U.S.C. 1001–1011). Definitions. Exemption.

SEC. 9. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State for the use of the United States section of said Commission not to exceed $44,900,000 to carry out the provisions of said convention and this Act and for transfer to other Federal agencies to accomplish by them or other proper agency relocation of their facilities necessitated by the project. Of the appropriations authorized by this section, not to exceed $4,200,000 may be used to carry out the provisions of section 3 of this Act. The provisions of section 103 of the American-Mexican Treaty Act of 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d–3) are hereby expressly extended to apply to the carrying out of the provisions of said convention and this Act. Appropriation. 64 Stat. 847.

Approved April 29, 1964.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1233 (Comm. on Foreign Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 868 (Comm. on Foreign Relations).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 110 (1964):
Feb. 7: Considered and passed Senate.
Apr. 15: Considered and passed House.

GPO 88-139

APPENDIX G

Public Law 89-479
89th Congress, H. R. 7402
June 30, 1966

An Act

80 STAT. 232

To provide for the establishment of the Chamizal National Memorial in the city of El Paso, Texas, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and develop a memorial to be known as the Chamizal National Memorial at El Paso, Texas, on approximately fifty-five acres in the northeastern part of the portion of Cordova Island acquired by the United States under the Convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States for the Solution of the Problem of the Chamizal, signed at Mexico City August 29, 1963 (TIAS-5515). The Chamizal National Memorial shall commemorate the harmonious settlement of the long-standing boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico concerning the Chamizal, an area of land situated to the north of the Rio Grande in the El Paso Ciudad Juarez region.

Chamizal National Memorial.

15 UST 21.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, defer the establishment of the Chamizal National Memorial until the city of El Paso or other governmental agencies of the State of Texas has submitted, and the Secretary has approved, a comprehensive plan for the development of the remaining lands acquired by the United States under the Chamizal Convention, August 29, 1963, upon their transfer to said city or other government agencies in the State of Texas under other provisions of law. Such comprehensive plan shall include a development plan and work schedule that is in the judgment of the Secretary compatible and coordinated with the development plan and schedule for the Chamizal National Memorial.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer, protect, and develop such memorial, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented, and the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes," approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate and consult with the city and county of El Paso, Texas, Texas Western College, local historical and preservation societies, and other interested government agencies, associations and persons in the utilization and preservation of the Chamizal National Memorial.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than $2,060,000, for the development of the Chamizal National Memorial.

Appropriation.

Approved June 30, 1966.

(over)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1496 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 1197 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):
May 16: Considered and passed House.
June 2: Considered and passed Senate, amended.
June 16: House concurred in Senate amendment.

Public Law 89-795
89th Congress, H. R. 11555
November 8, 1966

An Act

To provide a border highway along the United States bank of the Rio Grande River in connection with the settlement of the Chamizal boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Transportation, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, is authorized to (1) construct a border highway in the city of El Paso, Texas, between the approximate point of the beginning of the rectified boundary channel, two blocks west of Santa Fe Street in El Paso, thence along the international boundary to the International Bridge at Zaragosa Road—about twelve and a half miles east: *Provided*, That the design plans and specifications for this highway shall be developed to meet design and construction standards established by the Secretary; that the Secretary may work through the Texas State Highway Department in accomplishing any part of this project; that the planning, design, and construction schedule, and works shall be subject to review by the United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, to assure coordination with the relocation of the river channel and relocation of related facilities, pursuant to the American-Mexican Chamizal Convention Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 184): *And provided further*, That the Secretary may at his discretion request that the United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, plan and perform such part of the engineering and construction of the highway as may be warranted to assure coordination and efficient construction, and the Secretary may transfer to the Secretary of State funds necessary for such purpose; (2) acquire lands necessary for the border highway in accordance with the approved plans, through the United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission: *Provided*, That the provisions of the American-Mexican Chamizal Convention Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 184) for the acquisition of lands for the purposes of that Act will also apply to the acquisition of adjoining lands required for the border highway, and the Secretary may transfer to the Secretary of State funds necessary for such purposes.

El Paso, Tex.
Border highway.

22 USC 277d-17 note.

80 STAT. 1477
80 STAT. 1478

SEC. 2. The Secretary is authorized to convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the highway authorized to be constructed by this Act to the State of Texas or the city of El Paso, Texas, except that the Secretary shall not construct any highway under authority of this Act until such time as he shall have entered into an agreement with the State of Texas or the city of El Paso, Texas, wherein such State or city agrees to pay to the Secretary of the Treasury at such time as may be specified by the Secretary an amount equal to 50 per centum of the cost of constructing such highway, excluding all costs of acquiring lands or interests in lands as may be required for the construction of the highway authorized by this Act and all preliminary engineering costs, and the State of Texas or the city of El Paso, Texas, agrees to accept all right, title, and interest to the highway upon completion of construction and agrees to maintain such highway for such period and in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines necessary to protect the interests of the United States. Amounts paid by the State of Texas or the city of El Paso, Texas, under this section shall be available to the Secre-

U.S. interest, conveyance.

tary, together with sums appropriated pursuant to section 3, for use in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury not to exceed $8,000,000, which shall be available for paying the Federal share of the costs of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved November 8, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1827 (Comm. on Public Works) and No. 2322 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 1657 accompanying S. 2630 (Comm. on Foreign Relations).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):
Aug. 15: Considered in House.
Sept. 22: Considered and passed House.
Oct. 3: Considered and passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 2630.
Oct. 19: Senate agreed to conference report.
Oct. 20: House agreed to conference report.

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